

L.R. REGISTER REGY  
RECEIVED 4 AUG 1859.

E. Griffiths

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 407.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

[ONE PENNY.]

## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING, 1869.

On Monday the great shooting season opened—not the full autumnal war against bird and beast of chase, but the rivalry of Enfields and small-bores which seeks its distinctions, not in “bags,” but bull’s-eyes. For the previous fortnight parties of Royal Engineers had been breaking the repose of Wimbledon Common, and under their expert hands and guidance the canvass town of other years has again grown into sight and substance, like the submerged city of the fairy legend. The B, or mounted troop, of Engineers—a corps which has fallen somewhat out of public recollection since the Military Train became ubiquitous—has been hard at work carting sods, boxes, notice-boards, targets, and other miscellaneous stores and paraphernalia, which together make up the indispensable linariares to an annual prize meeting at Wim-

bledon. Such renovation as was necessary at the butts and mantelets has been effected quietly but rapidly at the same time; and from the forwardness of preparations over the field generally, those volunteers who took up their quarters in camp on Monday must have found themselves as much at home as if their dwellings had not been removed since the former meeting. Among the novelties which strike the eye one of the most notable is the change that has been made in the refreshment department. In the early days of rifle shooting volunteers were simple in their tastes and caterers were timid. But as time wore on and the surface of Wimbledon, from something resembling a swamp, grew into a favourite camping-ground for thousands, the Commissariat department became ambitious, and after placing itself for some years in the hands of a Manchester contractor, Mr. Jennison, has

transferred its allegiance to Messrs. Spiers and Pond. The simple field arrangements for cooking which formerly sufficed are replaced on this occasion by the modern appliances of gas stoves, &c.; and if the *cuisine* be in keeping with the highly ornate exterior of the building and plate glass enrichments within, the volunteers, however plain or sombre their attire, may fare sumptuously every day. The general arrangements of the ground are very much the same as last year, but additional facilities are given for the breech-loading competitions, which have assumed increased importance. Last year there was only one long range available for breech-loaders—that in the second stage of the Duke of Cambridge’s prize—whereas for the present meeting a long range has been told off specially for the purpose. At 500 yards’ range there are two targets for breech-loaders; and in connection with these



LAKE SIVAN, NEAR KARS. —(SEE PAGE 1235.)





a new system has been introduced, which is expected very much to facilitate and expedite the shooting. Formerly, when it became necessary to wash out one of these targets—a process recurring with inconvenient frequency at breech-loading ranges—the shooting at other targets was interrupted. Now each of these is made to swing on hinges, like a door, and the marker sitting in the mantle which, being cased with iron, forms a sort of box, is able to count and wash out the shots without impeding the other ranges. The Swiss carton prizes are increased in value, and additional prizes given at each distance for the greatest number of cartons made; on the other hand, a fixed minimum of cartons has to be attained in order to secure a prize.

The courteous Lord of the Manor, whose Viceregal office debars him this year from exercising the functions of President of the Executive Council of the Association, will unfortunately be missed from the scene. But the loss is balanced by the return to power and prominence of the nobleman with whose influence and personal exertions the early fame and successes of the Wimbledon meetings are inseparably blended. The Staff upon the ground includes many well-known faces. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Colville is, as heretofore, Camp Commandant, with Captain Urquhart and Captain King as adjutants. Captain Drake, of the Royal Engineers, reappears at his arduous post, with Captain Phipps and Lieutenant Watkins as subordinates. The hospital arrangements are placed under Dr. Wyatt, of the Guards, with Dr. Temple as Army Assistant-Surgeon, and an assistant-surgeon from one of the metropolitan Volunteer Corps as well.

On the 16th inst., after the close of the competitions, a flying column from Aldershot, under the command of Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., and consisting of about 3,000 men and 600 horses, will march in and pitch their tents at the south end of the common, within the inclosure. This force will take part with the Volunteers in the review to be held on the following day, and there is a possibility that they may be reinforced by additional troops from the metropolis.

On Monday morning the prize competitions, opened soon after nine o'clock, and the process of settling down, which on all previous occasions has occupied the best part of the first two days, in this instance seemed to accomplish itself all at once, and shooting proceeded as steadily as if it were the fourth or fifth, instead of the first day of the gathering. The explanation lay in the fact that Captain Costin, the executive officer of the association, having prepared and published a week before-hand the necessary details, and the Council having fixed the shooting for prizes of considerable value at the very opening of the meeting, a good attendance was secured, and business went steadily forward, from the outset.

The inquiries made at the breech-loading ranges, and, still more, the caution evinced by the more experienced shots in holding back for calmer weather, would at once convey to an *habitué* of the Wimbledon meetings the importance that attaches to the breech-loading competitions, if he were otherwise unimformed upon the subject. The truth is, small-arm competitions at Government ranges are well adapted for official information; but the Wimbledon ranges are becoming more and more those at which the general public are accustomed to form their ideas as to the merits of the new inventions. Competent authorities believe that one result of the recent improvements in firearms must be to modify the existing arrangements of front and rear rank men, the jerking out of the waste cartridge cases being decidedly inharmonious with the present drill.

A fire which at one time seemed rather alarming broke out in camp about 2 o'clock on Monday morning in one of the tents near the refreshment department, but was soon subdued by the fire-engine. It would appear to have arisen from some carelessness on the part of waiters who occupied the tent.

The results of the shooting which possess most interest for the public are given below. It will be perceived that Corporal Peake, whose name was very prominently before the public last year, distinguished himself by superior shooting:—

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE.		
Five Shots each at 200, 500, and 600 Yards.		
Winner of Cup of £100. Points.	Private M'Kenna, 3rd Arty	38
Corporal Peake, 6th Lancashire	Col.-Sergt. Westlake, 18th Devon	38
Winners of £5.	Corporal Tucker, 8th Berks	38
Private Gittens, 5th Leicester	Private Wheaton, 1st Wilts	37
Sergeant Anderson, 1st Forfar	Corporal Hesilton, 5th E. York	37
Private Allen, Civil Service	Private Tildry, 9th Beds	37
Private Bacon, 2nd Oxford	Col.-Sergt. Brown, 1st Midloth'n	37
Lieutenant Hall, 1st Aberdeen	Drum-Major Hutchins, 1st Gloucester	36
Private Burton, 2nd Inverness	Col.-Sergt. Taylor, 5th Hereford	35
Private Easton, 1st Lanark	Quartermaster-Sergeant Pritchard, 7th Monmouth	25
Col.-Sergeant Bird, 18th Salop		
Sergt. Wortham, L.R. Brigade		
Col.-Sergt. Buchanan, 2d Argyll		

The camp continued to fill steadily during Monday, and at noon on Tuesday there were 579 volunteers in the tents of the National Rifle Association, and 587 in the regimental camps, and on the Wednesday these numbers were very considerably augmented. The competitors for the St. George's Challenge Vase commenced their firing on Tuesday morning, the entries being upwards of 1,300, or about the same as last year. The number of shots in the first stage is seven at 500 yards and last year the vase was won by Ensign Grieve, of the 4th Roxburgh, with 27 marks, being within one of the maximum obtainable, and three other competitors scored 26, the lowest of the 60 winners standing at 23. The Enfield Nursery Prizes were decided on Tuesday, Sergeant Liveridge being the winner of the principal prize with 18 points.

Altogether, the great volunteer camp meeting of 1869 promises to be by far the most successful yet held.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Charing-cross Hospital respecting the death of John Darley. The deceased was a porter at the Charing-cross Hotel, and on the 22nd of June he was employed on the second floor of the hotel attending to a customer who had just arrived. After he had done so he entered the "hall-porters' lift," for the purpose of being let down into the lower story. The lift suddenly gave way, and went down to the bottom of the shaft. It was then ascertained that the leg of the deceased was broken. It was supposed that the breaking of a small iron bolt had caused the lift rope to suddenly give way, but although the jury were an hour investigating the case, they could not agree as to what was the cause of the accident. The deceased expired on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from injuries caused by the fall of a lift, but what caused the said lift to fall there is no evidence to show."

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### FASHIONS.

With the advent of July, materfamilias will begin to think of pleasant English sea-side resorts and Continental watering-places, and fashion will not be slow in adapting itself to the exigencies of travel. At present, however, it is almost too early for us to occupy our space by giving specific directions on such a subject, but it shall certainly not be overlooked when we feel the advancing season makes any advice on such head of practical value to our readers. Let us at present turn our thoughts to

#### LA MODE EN PARIS.

The fashion of wide flounces is returning as well as that of English embroidery, but the flounces do not extend entirely round the overskirt, they set on *en tablier*; for instance, an overskirt, of citron faille is trimmed in front with three embroidered muslin flounces, with narrow Valenciennes or Mechlin lace on the edge between the flounces, besides the heading, composed of a band of black velvet on the overskirt. With this is worn a train of black faille, edged with a black pinked flounce. Black corsage with little postillion basque behind and pointed in front, with three black velvet bows up the front of the corsage. Close sleeve with large Louis XIII. cuff of black velvet, reaching half-way up the arm. The train is caught at up the side with black velvet knots. Some ladies prefer to carry it on their arm, like the skirt of a riding dress. The style, called the *reactionary dress*, was invented by Worth.

The following toilet was recently assumed by the Empress, and was greatly admired: Overskirt of sky-blue taffeta trimmed round the bottom with a wide flounce à la Russe, and surmounted by a bouillonné of the same material. Cashmere Russian blouse of the same colour. This blouse, which is closed all the way up the front, has instead of buttons, a passementerie of white silk mixed with black. The same passementerie edges the blouse, and serves as a heading to a deep black and white fringe. The corsage of the Russian blouse is plain; the sleeves are tight, with wide cuffs of blue faille. Over this blouse is worn a little, short paletot of blue cashmere, which forms a pouf behind that rests on the panier of the blouse. In front the paletot is very short, and has two small, rounded basques. It is entirely bordered with black and white passementerie. On the corsage are two revers, lined with blue faille, which meet in a point at the belt. This costume is completed by a blue gros grain sash with four coques and ends fringed in the stuff. It is simple, and extremely becoming.

Costumes are already being made for the Empress's journey to the East. She has ordered little hats of batiste écarlate and unbleached linen to wear in the desert. They are round, with a visor and cape, and have no other trimming than a black or gray gros grain ribbon.

#### VARIETIES.

Short, jaunty sacques of llama lace, and guipure are much worn with black silk suits. Modistes and workers in lace fashion beautiful sacques of guipure insertion and lace.

Garlands of flowers, long trailing vine, and large clusters are used for trimming evening dresses of thin materials. A white tulle puffed to the waist has three vines of rose-buds and leaves extending around the entire skirt near the edge. A wedding dress of white satin has a tulle over dress, on which orange blossoms are thickly scattered.

Large umbrellas of dark blue silk with amber handles are fashionably used. French parasols are small and pretty rather than useful. White or buff pongee parasols of good size, lined with silk of a becoming colour, with smooth handles instead of the carved ones used heretofore, are suitable for almost any time of day or toilette.

## THE GARDEN.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

In the flower garden an immense collection of the finest herbaceous plants may be obtained at almost no expense at all by sowing while the ground is moist with rain. Considering the beauty of many of these things, and the difficulty frequently experienced in obtaining plants in the spring, it is a wonder that at this season so few should take the little trouble required to produce them in myriads. The following are invaluable for decorative purposes, and at all respectable seed shops seed of them may be had that will be sure to germinate if treated as we advise: *A. conitum album*, *A. Napellus*, *A. canariensis*, *Agrostemma Flos Jovis*, *Alyssum saxatile*, the best of all the yellow spring flowers. *Anthyllis vulneraria rubra*. *Astragalus* of sorts. *Aquilegia* of sorts. *Arabis alpina*, one of the best white-flowering plants in spring. *Armeria formosa* and *A. longistylis*. *Astragalus purpureus*. *Aubrietia deltoidea* and *A. purpurea*, most useful of dwarf-flowering plants for spring and summer. *Campanula grandiflora*, *C. Bononiensis*, *C. lactiflora*, *C. carpatia*, *Canterbury Bell*, *Catanancheerulea*, *Delphinium formosum*, *D. sinensis*, and *D. giganteum*. *Dianthus atrorubens*, *D. giganteus*, *D. Japonicus*, *D. latifolius*. *Digitalis* of sorts. *Eupatorium corymbosum*. *Hollyhocks* in variety. *Lupinus elegans*, *L. polyphyllus*, and *L. Magnificum*. *Lychnis chalcidica*, *L. Haageana*, *L. viscaria*. *Mimulus rivalaris* and *M. cupreus*. *Myosotis alpestris* and *M. palustris*. *Oenothera lamarckiana*, *O. Jamesi*, *O. taraxacifolia*. *Pentstemon complanatus*, *P. cordifolius*, and *P. Murrayanus*. *S. Schafta atrosanguinea* and *P. splendidissima*. *Rose Campion*. *Rudbeckia fulgida*. *Saponaria ocyroides*. *Silene alpestris* and *S. potentilla*. *Sweetwilliams*.

Regulate the growth of bedding plants, and give those planted out late a few good soakings of water, or the season will be past before they get established. Dahlias will require attention, particularly if intended for exhibition. Keep the branches tied in, to prevent their getting broken about with the wind, and disbud freely where fine blooms are required. Water these and hollyhocks with manure-water, if it can be had; if not, mulch the roots thickly with short litter from the stable, and use rain-water. Unless the time and water can be spared for regular soakings, it will be as well to leave the watering alone beyond one or two thorough soakings, to help them to get established. Propagate pinks, carnations, and picotees, by means of cuttings, pipings, or layers; the first is the best method. Rose-stocks in ordinary soils are in capital order for bedding just now, but in very dry soils a few liberal applications of water will help to set the sap in vigorous motion.

### PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

**Conservatory.**—Unless this house is filled with stove plants, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, it must have abundant ventilation night and day, and the plants have sufficient water at the roots to keep them growing freely. Frequent supplies of manure water will be of great service to fuchsias, achimenes, and phlox drummondii; it will keep them in vigorous growth and consequently prolong the flowering season. A few cans of water thrown on the floor late in the evening will help to maintain a cool healthy atmosphere. Where stove plants are largely employed in the decoration of this structure, it will require to be shut up at night, but the temperature must not be uncomfortably high through the day.

**Greenhouses.**—Every specimen plant that requires repotting should have attention at once, for it is getting late for that work now. All hard-wooded stuff that will bear exposure to the open air must be turned out, as it will soon be time for bringing them in again. The most careful attention must be paid to watering them at this season. In very dry weather, a sprinkle overhead in the evening will help to keep the foliage fresh and clean. Young growing soft-wooded stuff for autumn-flowering to be kept rather warm and close, and syringe once a day at least. Greenhouse ferns must have a shady corner with plenty of water.

**Frames.**—Pot off young seedling primulas and cinerarias, and keep close and shaded for a few days afterwards. Seed for late bloom should be sown soon. Keep old plants of the latter well supplied with water, so that the offsets may receive no check; the strongest from the earliest batch can be taken off and potted soon. Propagate herbaceous calceolarias as fast as the cuttings are large enough, and sow seed in a cold frame. Solanums for winter decoration and chrysanthemums must not suffer from drought; well syringe the first to keep down red spider and green-fly. If either or both of these pests get ahead, they will soon ruin the plants and render all previous attention so much labour thrown away.

### KITCHEN GARDEN.

Clear the ground of the early crops as soon as they cease to be profitable, and turn it up in readiness for the winter stuff. We again urge the necessity of having the ground in readiness for planting directly there is an appearance of a shower. When left until the rains come, the soil is not fit for working upon for some time, and the benefit the plants would have received from the moisture is lost. Sow the last lot of French beans and scarlet runners. Where it is intended to save seed of either of these vegetables, a row of each sort should be set apart especially for that purpose; and those intended for supplying the kitchen, have every bean removed immediately they are large enough for gathering. Keep the ground well stirred between growing crops of all kinds, and thin out turnips and other subjects that need that attention. The fly is troublesome just now, but a dusting overhead when the foliage is wet with dew will check its ravages. Keep vegetable marrows, ridge cucumbers, and salading plants well supplied with water.

### FRUIT GARDEN.

Both green and black fly, as well as red spider, are making headway and committing terrible havoc on wall-trees that have not had much attention. To keep these trees healthy, the foliage must have frequent washings with a powerful garden-engine. An ordinary syringe is comparatively useless for more than three or four trees. Colonies of black-fly may be destroyed by dipping the points of the shoots on which they have established themselves in strong tobacco-water, or a solution of Gishurst Compound, or Fowler's Insecticide. Dusting the foliage after it has been wetted with the engine with tobacco-powder will also help to keep these pests in subjection. Trees on walls that are in a very bad state may be smoked with the aid of a few poles and a piece of tarpaulin large enough to cover them and reach from the top to the bottom of the wall. There is a certain amount of trouble, but not so much as one may reasonably suppose; neither is there so much waste, and the space is so small that it quickly gets filled, and the smoke doubles up the fly before it has time to get away. The smoking should be followed up with a good washing to dislodge those only stupefied, and the soil at the foot of the trees ought to be raked over, to smother all that are off the ground, but not quite killed with the smoke.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—A serious fire broke out on Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Lawes and Co., upholsterers, City-road. The fire-engines were promptly in attendance, and a good supply of water was obtained, but the destruction of property was very great. The disaster naturally attracted a tremendous crowd, but a strong police force was quickly on the spot to prevent mischief. It is impossible at present to estimate the damage done by the conflagration, but at a rough calculation it has been set down at about £200,000.

**SHOCKING MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY HER FATHER.**—A butcher of Montigny, France, named Béluze, has been tried at Roanne for the murder of his daughter, aged 23. The crime was aggravated by evident premeditation, as the accused had laid for the young woman a snare which unfortunately succeeded but too well. The father and daughter appear to have lived on good terms until February of the present year, when the former wished to marry the deceased to a young man in his own trade; she, however, preferred a carpenter of the neighbourhood, and on her refusing the husband proposed to her the father drove her from the house. She then went to reside with a female cousin close by, and as she was determined to marry the man of her choice she took advantage of the absence of father and mother from the house one day to enter by a window, and bring away some articles of wearing apparel. Béluze had already been heard to utter menaces against his daughter, and, knowing that she had not taken all her clothing, and would probably attempt to obtain the rest, he resolved to surprise her. For that purpose he and his wife the following day again left home together, and passed before the house in which the daughter was staying in such a manner that she could not avoid seeing them. What they had anticipated occurred, as the young woman hastened with her cousin to procure the remainder of her clothes, while Béluze in the meantime returned to the house by a back way, and lay in wait for them, armed with a knife. The two cousins entered, and were engaged in packing up some linen when he appeared, and rushing at them, plunged the weapon into the side of his daughter, inflicting a wound from which she died two days later. Béluze was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The performance of M. Offenbach's "Barbe Bleue" produced last week at the St. James's Theatre goes off with so much spirit that we have a right to predict for it a success greater than even that of "La Grande Duchesse." The opera, or extravaganza, or whatever it is to be called, is not hackneyed, a very inadequate representation of it at the Olympic having alone introduced it to the English public, while the principal *morceaux* made known separately are familiar and popular with the multitude.

There are great advantages, too, on the side of "Barbe Bleue." There is something comically Hoffmannesque in the manner in which M. Meilhac and Halevy have treated the old nursery tale, preserving the original idea, and yet not leaving a single detail unaltered. The music, too, is sprightly throughout, and completely illustrative of the subject.

A more important consideration is the fact that Mlle. Schneider's Boulotte is really an admirable specimen of characteristic acting. She does not make of the loose rustic beauty a village coquette, distinguished by port prettiness, but a dowdy girl, who, in spite of a comely face, is to all appearance an Audrey, and who is thoroughly vulgar in every action. The tyrannical but stupid Blue Beard of M. Dupuis is a droll figure, and more exquisitely comic is the King Bebeche of M. Daubrey.

That people should be amused by an odd, ingenious story, illustrated by merry music, and capably acted and sung by a company trained for the purpose, is natural enough. It is the importance attached to these elaborate trifles of M. Offenbach that subjects them to so much discussion.

Mlle. ELIZA DE TREV, the violoncellist, has been giving some successful concerts at Lisbon.

NAUDIN, the tenor, has been engaged to sing for five months at the Grand Opera House in Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews and Miss Litton have been engaged for the forthcoming season at the Princess's.

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have ordered 1,700 costumes for his theatre of a Paris costumier, at the price of £6,000.

The Abbe Liszt has sent to the Pope a sum of £800 arising in part from a concert which the *maestro* recently organized at Ratisbon.

One photographic artist in Paris has, during the last two years, made 500,000 portraits of Adelina Patti, and sold them all to dealers in Paris alone.

In announcing the departure of Mrs. Scott Siddons for England, some of the American papers state that it is her intention to return in September, and to reside permanently in the United States.

We understand that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has purchased the picture of "Flora Macdonald," No. 723, painted by Alexander Johnston, from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, Burlington House.

The celebrated violin player Joachim has been appointed director of the instrumental portion of the new Conservatoire of Music at Berlin. Richard Wagner has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of Fine Arts in the same city.

THÉRÈSE has kept the American tempters at bay. They have sought to lure her with splendid offers from her Tusculum at Asnières; but she means to sing no more; the Sapeur, for whom nothing was sacred, is buried with the Femme Barbe. Thérèse aspires to histrionic fame.

The Historical Commissioners have got so far into their good work as to have appointed four travelling deputies—one each for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales—who will have to visit country houses, and report on the literary treasures which may be found in them.

Miss VIVIAN REAM, the young artist to whom Congress awarded the commission for the statue of President Lincoln, which is to grace the rotunda of the Capitol, sailed in the Java on June 9, for Liverpool, en route to Rome, where the statue is modelled by her is to be cut in marble.

ANOTHER opera, the third, at least, founded upon Lord Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," is soon to be brought out. The music is by M. Victorin Joncières, the book by MM. Nutter and Beaumont. *Nydia*, as the opera is called, has been accepted by M. Pasdeloup for the Théâtre Lyrique.

It has been decided that the musical festival to be held at Bonn next year, in celebration of the centenary of Beethoven's birth, shall take place in the Court of the University. It is to be converted for the occasion into a spacious concert-hall, capable of seating 3,000 persons.

We hear that the committee of the Foundling Hospital have recently disposed of the famous "Chelsea Vase," bequeathed to the institution more than a century ago, and supposed to be the most important known production of the Chelsea factory. It was purchased, we believe, for a very large sum by Mr. Frederick Davis, of Pall-mall, the well-known dealer in works of art.

The Emperor of Russia ordered the Imperial Opera director to offer Alboni £120 per month and £400 for travelling expenses. Madame Alboni replied that she would not accept lower terms than those on which La Patti had sung. In reply the Emperor telegraphed that he agreed with her view of the case, and requested Madame Alboni to accept an engagement for St. Petersburg identical to the one La Patti had signed last winter.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have reinstated the Archduke Henry in his rights as a member of the Imperial Family of which he was deprived a year ago for marrying Mlle. Hoffmann, an actress, not only without the consent of the Emperor, in his quality of head of the house, but even in spite of an express interdiction. The archduke, who had retired to Switzerland after his marriage, will now return to his estates near Botzen, in the Tyrol. Rumour adds that the bride will be created Countess d'Ambras, the name of a chateau in the Tyrol, built by the Emperor Maximilian I.

A REALLY curious piece of musical patchwork will be the Grand Requiem now being written at the proposal of Verdi by no less than thirteen composers, as a monument to the memory of Rossini. The performance of this work is not to take more than one hour and a half, thus allowing about seven minutes to each composer. No restriction of key or time is laid on any one of them beyond the obligation of beginning and ending in the initial key. The following are the names of the contributors to this strange work, which is

expected to be terminated on the 15th of September: Bazzala, Bazzini, Pedrotti, Cagnoni, Ricci, Nini, Boucheron, Coccia, Gaspari, Platancia, Petrella, Mabellini, and Verdi.

**STATUE TO THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.**—The ceremony of uncovering a statue which has been erected in Grosvenor-park, Chester, in honour of the Marquis of Westminster, took place on Thursday, last week. The statue has been raised by the tenants, friends, and neighbours of his lordship, 1,600 of whom subscribed £4,000. It has been executed by Mr. Thornycroft, at a cost of £3,500, and the work has occupied upwards of two and a half years. The figure represents the marquis in the costume of a Knight of the Garter; it is in white hard marble 12ft. high, upon a pedestal of polished Devonshire granite 12ft 11in. high. The likeness is pronounced excellent. The statue stands in a prominent part of the park, which was some time ago given to the city by the marquis. Upon the pedestal is the following inscription: "Richard, second Marquis of Westminster, K.G. The generous landlord; the friend of the distressed; the helper of all good works; the benefactor to this city. Erected by his tenants, friends, and neighbours, A.D. 1869." In the evening a public dinner was held at the Grosvenor Hotel in celebration of the event.

Our Reviews of New Books and the Serials of the month are crowded out this week by unusual pressure on our space, but will appear in our next.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords on Thursday, last week, the Beerhouses Bill was read a third time and passed; the Public Parks (Ireland) Bill was passed through committee; and the Common Pleas (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill was read a second time.

The consideration of the Irish Church Bill was then resumed in committee.

The Duke of Somerset suggested that, as the Irish bishops were to be deprived of their seats in the House of Peers, they should be eligible for election to seats in the House of Commons.

The Earl of CLANCARTY moved, by way of addition to the clause, that every present archbishop and bishop of the Irish Church would be deemed qualified, and should continue to enjoy during his life the privilege of being summoned to sit in their lordships' House. A discussion ensued, but Earl GRANVILLE forthwith intimated that the debate need not be continued, as the proposal of the Earl of Clancarty appearing to find favour with the majority of their lordships, he would undertake to prepare a clause securing the retention of their seats to the Irish bishops.

On the Friday the consideration of the Irish Church Bill was resumed in committee, and the 25th clause was agreed to.

Lord CAIRNS took exception to the next clause, relating to the transfer of burial grounds to boards of guardians, and a short conversation ensued, which resulted in the Government consenting to a modification of the provision.

The question of "concurrent endowment" was subsequently raised on the 28th clause, which authorises the commissioners under the bill to dispose of 30 acres of land with a see house, and 10 acres with other residences, to the new Church Body; and a lengthy discussion ensued, which was pressed to a division.

On Monday the LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill for amending the Charitable Trusts Act.

The Companies Clauses Act (1863) Amendment Bill and the Poor-law Unions Loans Bill were read a second time.

The Beer-houses Bill and the Public Parks (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Titles of Religious Congregations Act Extension Bill was passed through committee.

Their lordships then (for the fourth time) resumed the consideration in committee of the Irish Church Bill.

After some debate, EARL GREY expressed regret at the vote on "concurrent endowment" come to on Friday night, and a hope that their lordships might still be allowed to reconsider that decision.

The amendment of the Archbishop of Canterbury was supported by Lord CAIRNS as a measure of justice. The grant of these glebe lands was, he said, a part of the territorial scheme of settlement in the province of Ulster, and it would be unfair to take away the grant which was made the condition of the settlement.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in resisting the amendment, defended the course pursued by the Government on Friday night, which was, he said, in accordance with the declared will of the country.

The Bishop of ELY thought the evil of disestablishment and disendowment was that it spoiled the Church, while it left all other sects in possession of their private endowments. At present all the State left to the Protestants was their churches, their glebe houses, and their life interests; but they would not establish a real principle of equality unless they gave them something more. He urged that it was impolitic and inexpedient to impoverish as well as disestablish the Church.

On a division the amendment was carried by 105 to 55 (being a majority of 50 against Ministers), and the clause so altered was agreed to.

On Tuesday, the Duke of ABERCORN drew their lordships' attention to an outrage committed by what he termed a Roman Catholic mob on a Wesleyan Methodist congregation assembled in a private park in Ireland on Saturday last. This affair, he said, was suggestive of the future treatment of a free Protestant Church in Ireland.

Earl SPENCER (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) replied that several of the persons engaged in the outrage had been identified, and that proceedings would be taken against them.

The further consideration of the Irish Church Bill was resumed in committee at the 68th clause, which provides for the appropriation of the surplus.

Lord CAIRNS, in moving that the surplus should be reserved for future application as Parliament might direct, explained that as there was no definite plan of appropriation before them, and it would be several years ere a surplus could be realised, no harm could ensue from his proposal. Moreover, he strongly objected to relieve the rates of those who were now obliged by law to provide for the maintenance of lunatics and others, and contended that Parliament ought not to part with the control of seven or eight millions without having a more definite scheme of appropriation submitted to it.

On a division the amendment was adopted by 160 to 90. The clause, so altered, was then ordered to stand part of the bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on the Thursday, in answer to a question from Mr. PECK,

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL stated that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with any private telegraphs communicating between the offices and works, &c., of private firms.

Mr. CARDWELL stated, in reply to a question from Mr. W. E. Price, that he was not aware of anything "in the present state of France" to prevent the passage of volunteers with their arms and ammunition through that country on their way to the Tir National in Switzerland.

On the motion for going into committee of supply,

Mr. HEADLAM moved a resolution to the effect that, before granting the sum required for the maintenance and repair of the present Houses of Parliament, the House thought it right to state its opinion that the present accommodation for members was not sufficient. The right hon. gentleman suggested that during the recess arrangements should be made to provide additional accommodation by obtaining another dining-room on the level of the library, facing the Thames.

The motion was seconded by Sir F. HEYGATE, who commented on the disgraceful accommodation, or rather want of accommodation, for the representatives of the Press, and for ladies visiting the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a general concurrence in the views of Mr. Headlam, and suggested that he should place himself in communication with the Chief Commissioner of Works, and with the authorities of both Houses of Parliament, with the view of giving practical effect to his suggestion. After a few words from Lord J. MANNERS and Mr. BREEFORD-HOPKINS in support of the motion, Mr. HEADLAM said he was willing to act upon the advice of the Premier, and withdrew his motion.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Valuation of Property Bill (which stood for second reading) was withdrawn, by Mr. Goschen, on the ground that it was vain to think of passing it at the present period of the session.

The House then went into committee on the Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill, and the discussion was resumed as to whether their exemption from local rates should be compulsory, as originally contemplated by the bill, or left to the discretion of the municipal and parochial authority, as proposed by Mr. Bazley, supported by the Government, and accepted by Mr. C. Reed, who had charge of the bill. On a division the amendment was carried by 104 to 67, thereby undoing the principle affirmed by 3 to 1 on the second reading. Eventually the house resumed without further progress being made.

On Friday, little business of importance was transacted.

On Monday Mr. MONSELL, replying to a question from the Lord Mayor, said that no more free emigrants would be sent to the colony of Western Australia than it was capable of absorbing, and that until despatches had been received from the Governor no further free emigrants would be sent out, with the exception of the families of convicts and a few assisted persons.

In reply to Mr. A. Guest, Mr. LAYARD said that he had put himself in communication with the Ranger of Hyde-park, and that there would be no objection to permit the use of bicycles in the Park between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m.; and Mr. Secretary BAUCE added, in answer to Colonel Leslie, that the Chief Commissioner of Police was at present making arrangements for increasing the number of standings for cabs in the metropolis, with a view to preventing the nuisance of "creeping."

In committee of the whole House, on Electric Telegraphs, The Marquis of HARTINGTON explained the measures which had been taken to acquire by purchase the telegraphs of the United Kingdom. The noble lord stated that the total sum to be paid to the telegraph companies was £5,715,047, being £1,320,940 less than had been demanded. The negotiations with the railway companies were not yet completed, but, so far as the London and North Western Railway and the Great Western Railway were concerned, the arrangement for the transfer of their lines was concluded, and the total sum to be paid to all the companies would not exceed £700,000.

The Endowed Hospitals (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Assessed Rates Bill was read a third time and passed. The Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill was passed through committee, and some other business having been disposed of the House adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

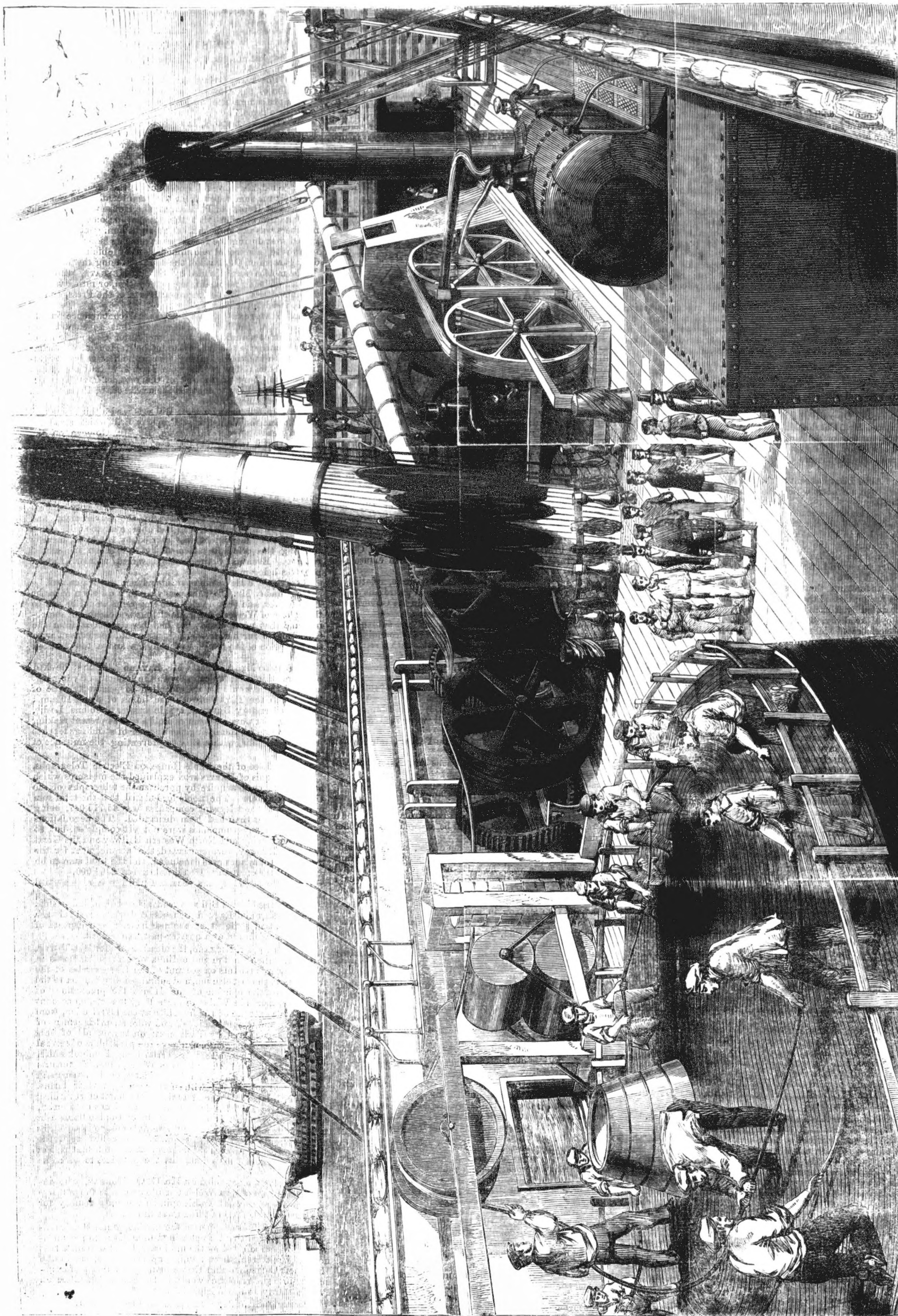
On Tuesday, Mr. RICHARD, the member for Merthyr-Tydvil, called attention to the proceedings of certain landlords in Wales towards tenants on account of the free exercise of the franchise at the last election, and submitted a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House the proceedings of certain landlords in Wales towards their tenants, on account of the free exercise of the franchise at the last election, were oppressive and unconstitutional, and were an infringement of the rights conferred by Parliament on the people of this country. The hon. gentleman gave the particulars of several cases in Cardiganshire, Carnarvonshire, Pembrokeshire, Merionethshire, and other places in Wales, in which tenants who had voted for the Liberal candidates, or had remained neutral, had been served with notices to quit their farms. The Welsh landlords were, he said, in the habit of regarding the franchise as belonging to the land and not to the man, and that a vote was as much the right of the landlords as a pheasant or a hare, and that everybody of opposite politics who canvassed them was a poacher. He called upon the House to take cognisance of this remnant of the feudal system and to express its indignation at the practices to which he had referred.

The motion was seconded by Mr. G. O. MORGAN, who declared that he had seen Welsh tenants driven to the poll like sheep to the shambles. In his opinion the only remedy for this discreditable state of things was the ballot.

Mr. LEATHAM also supported the motion, while Mr. SCOURFIELD complained that no notice had been given to the members who were affected by the motion. He also argued that no good could result from opening up such a subject in the House of Commons, and that the proper tribunal for inquiring into the grievance would be the Select Committee on Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

Ultimately, Mr. RICHARDS withdrew his resolution.





PAYING OUT THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—(SEE PAGE 1052.)



# A HAVANESE VOLANTE.

The principal paseo of Havana is the Rotten Row of the capital of Cuba. Here in the afternoons numerous vehicles, called Volantes, as shown in our illustration, drive slowly along, showing off the southern beauties to the best advantage. The wheels of the volantes are of immense size, the shafts of inordinate length, and the weight of the body, instead of resting entirely on the axletree is equally divided between the wheels and the horse, making it very tiring for the animal to drag along, more especially as the horse in addition always carries a postilion on his back.

## LAKE SIVAN, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KARS.

We give on our front page an engraving (from a drawing) of the beautiful Lake Sivan, situated in the neighbourhood of Kars. The Lake is in the Russian territory, and is forty-seven miles in length, and from six to twenty miles in width. Its greatest depth is 250 fathoms. It is sometimes called Blue-water, or Fresh-water Sea.

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

On Thursday last week Her Majesty, for the first time now for many months past, paid a visit to the Camp, and, after an inspection of the troops, witnessed a well-arranged and very pretty sham fight from the heights of Caesar's Camp. The Royal visit was in a great measure unexpected. The Queen arrived at the Royal Pavilion in the South Camp soon after 12 o'clock. The distance from Windsor to Aldershot was traversed by the Bagshot-road in little more than an

hour and a half. Horses were changed near Bagshot, and the escort of Horse Guards which had come that far from Windsor was relieved by half a troop of the 5th Dragoons. Her Majesty was in an open pony carriage and four, and with her were their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance followed in open carriages. Just outside the Camp boundaries the Royal Party were met by the Commandant of the Camp, General Sir James Scarlett, attended by a large and brilliant Staff, who followed the Queen to the Pavilion, and almost before the Royal salute which was fired from the heights over the north side of the lines was ended, the cortege had halted in front of the Pavilion, and was in the midst of the pretty Scottish-looking hills which rise around it. Here Her Majesty remained till the afternoon. It was thought that the Royal party would have driven round the Camp after luncheon, but if such a visit was intended it was given up, no doubt on account of the weather, for the wind was strong and bitterly cold, and clouds of dust were careering over the Long Valley and about the roads in all directions. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge came down from London by the 1 o'clock train. The Duke wore his uniform as Field-Marshal, the Prince his uniform as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, with which regiment he remained to dinner in the Cavalry Camp last night. Both their Royal Highnesses went to lunch with General Scarlett, and afterwards rode on to the Pavilion, which they reached soon after 3 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the troops in Camp, to the number of about 13,000 men of all arms, were ordered to parade on Bicksbury-hill, a huge level plateau which crowns the great picturesque hill, or rather series of hills, called Caesar's Camp. Towards this rendezvous, therefore, at 3 o'clock, the regiments began

to move in brigades and divisions. No review ever offers a more picturesque sight than this assembling of the forces, especially when, as on Thursday they are massed on the summit of this bold headland, for such in truth it seems, as it rises in massive ruggedness above the level sandy waste called the Long Valley. This gigantic mound, which is nearly a mile square, is about 300 feet above the level of the valley, in some parts of its sides almost precipitous, and in almost every place both steep and difficult of ascent. Here and there an easier path is gained by following up the little ravines which seam it in all directions, and which, clothed with heather or gorse, remind one rather of the Highlands than a place which is, so to speak, almost within sight of London. On Thursday, this hill, which is by nature one of the strongest military positions in all the south of England, showed to unusual advantage. The clouds had cleared away, and though it was still as cold as ever, the sun shone out with a brightness which made some amends, and when sheltered from the wind one could, by dint of stretching imagination to the utmost almost make believe that it was summer weather in July. Up to this height the troops came streaming from all points, and as fast as they debouched upon the plateau the columns opened out and were formed upon its south-western edge in three massive lines. The first line consisted entirely of infantry in line of contiguous columns in grand divisions, with two Field Batteries on the right and the C and G Batteries of Royal Artillery on the left. The second line was formed of Cavalry, and the third of Royal Engineers, with pontoon and military and ambulance trains. The infantry were in two Divisions, each Division having two Brigades. The first Division was composed of the 2d battalion of 5th Fusiliers, 2d battalion of 23d Fusiliers, 2d battalion of 7th Fusiliers,

4th battalion of Rifle Brigade, 35th Regiment and 34th Regiment. The second Division was formed by the 2d battalion of the Buffs, 1st battalion of the 25th Regiment, 1st battalion of the 12th Regiment, 2d battalion of Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion of 2d Regiment, and 2d battalion of 12th Light Infantry. The Cavalry consisted of the 5th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Prince of Wales's 10th Hussars. In rear of all were the Engineers and the pontoon and military trains. Thus, in all its branches, a perfectly equipped little army stood on the heights ready to move in any direction, and fit, with a few hours' notice as to rations and forage, to take the field at once.

Punctually at half-past four o'clock Her Majesty came upon the ground. At either side of the Royal carriage rode Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales remained with the cavalry at the head of the 10th Hussars. The Royal party were received with the usual Royal salute—the bands playing the National Anthem and the troops presenting arms and lowering colours with the precision of one vast machine. The Queen, attended by a splendid staff, drove slowly down the line, and this inspection occupied nearly half an hour, after which the cortege returned to the saluting point at the flagstaff on the crest of the hill. The march past then commenced.

from an enemy who had landed near Dover or Hastings. The corps d'armée, therefore, was divided into two divisions, and at no great distance from Caesar's Camp the battle began, not with a mere uproar of noise and smoke, but with marching and counter marching, skilfully to occupy the plains leading to the heights. The whole force then advanced in line, with skirmishers in front, supported by artillery with infantry reserve in rear, and artillery in line and horse artillery on the right and left flanks to protect the open ground. Some parts of this advance were wonderfully picturesque, especially as the cavalry on the left wound along the ridge of hills which bounds the south of the Long Valley, and making a wide detour of more than five miles, at last swept down the slopes, and supported by their guns, which opened fire at once, poured out into the plain and held the supposed enemy in check in that direction. In the meantime the skirmishers had pushed forward, occupying orchard and meadow, copse and hedge, running at the double across the open, and only making themselves known when they got under cover by the terrific fire which they opened from it. Imaginary repulses were received now and then at some points; but, on the whole, the line kept steadily advancing, and there was not a herb, or stump, or ridge which was not taken advantage of, till the whole plain was blue with dots of smoke of rifles and artillery, in rear of which the dim red masses of the infantry came steadily marching on. What was doing on the left advance was almost precisely copied on the right, and what the lines on the left gained was maintained by the troops on the right, till, sweeping past the base of Caesar's Camp, they effected their junction in front of and below it, and then, amid a terrific thunder of artillery, the whole force pushed on towards the bend of the Long Valley. At this time the sun shone out brilliantly, and as the

Dragoons advanced into the plain upon the left many were struck by the extraordinary resemblance the whole scene bore to that of the memorable charge at Balaklava. Fortunately, in this case it was only a picture, and as the cavalry swept away on the left flank, everyone felt very much at ease, and quite certain, in spite of the terrific look of the onset, that all in the division would return unscathed, and, of course, victorious. After this charge the infantry division came into action with their Snider breechloaders. One sees changes at Aldershot every year, and no change is more conspicuous than that which has given these rifles to our army. The roar which the continued firing of the regiments made was something indescribable. It was not prolonged, however; and it was, perhaps, as well it was not. One can easily imagine an enemy, but no flight of fancy could lead one to think of an enemy facing such a fusillade as that which on Thursday ran like lightning up and down a line of some ten thousand men. This tremendous salvo brought the proceedings to a close, and as the troops were then near home they broke up and at once returned to Camp. We give illustrations of two points of interest in the Camp.

**DETERMINED SUICIDE.**—An inquest has been held at Wokinghampton, on the body of Philip Morris, who committed suicide by jumping down an old coal-pit. The deceased had previously attempted to hang himself, and was sent in consequence to Stafford Asylum. On Tuesday, last week, he was seen to throw himself, head first, down an old pit belong to Mr. Dixon. The body was got out by aid of the drags in about two hours, when it was found to be much mutilated. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a temporary insanity."



A HAVANESE VOLANTE.



## THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.

This Evening July 10, DINORAH: Madame Adelina Patti.

Last week but one of the Season.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, July 12, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR: Lucia, Mdle. Christine Nilsson.

On Tuesday, next, July 13, the First Act of DON BUCCAFALO: Rosa, Mdle. Sinico; and Don Buccafalo, Signor Rottero. After which (for the first time this season), LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO: Maria, Madame Adelina Patti.

A Morning Performance (the only one this season) of the New Opera of HAMLET will take place on Wednesday, July 14 (commencing at Two o'clock): Ophelia, Mdle. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Thursday, July 15, (for the last time this season), LA SONNAMBULA: Amina, Madame Adelina Patti.

Extra Night.—On Friday, July 16, HAMLET: Ophelia, Mdle. Christine Nilsson.

On Saturday, July 17, LE PROPHETE: Jean of Leyden, Signor Mongini; and Fides, Mdle. Tuens (her first appearance in that character).

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Box-office under the Portico of the Theatre is open from ten till five. Amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

This Evening, Mr. BUCKSTONE'S BENEFIT and LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—THE HAUNTED INN: Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Compton. Miss Bateman in a drama, who kindly plays gratuitously. Mr. Buckstone's Address, singing and other entertainments. Box-book now open.

## THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, DOMESTIC ECONOMY; Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. Leigh Murray. At 8, EVE; Mr. Benjamin Webster; Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Furtado, Miss Lillie Lee, and Mrs. Alfred Motton. To conclude with DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL; Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. R. Phillips, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lennox Grey.

## HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

This Evening, at 7.30, THE SMOKED MISER. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Supported by the following celebrated artistes, viz.: Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Hayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Meads, Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

## FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

Every Evening, at 8.30, BARBE BLEUE; Mdles. Schneider, J. Pradal; MM. Dupuis, Mengal, Schey.

## GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening, at 7, BLOW FOR BLOW; Messrs. W. Farren, Vernon, David Fisher, and J. Clarke; Miss Lydia Foote. At a quarter past nine, THE CORICAN "BOTHERS;" or, The Troublesome Twins; Messrs. J. Clarke, Marshall, Andrews, and Hurlstone; Meads, Julia St. George, Brennan, Behrend, and C. Thorne.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, FOX V. GOOSE. Messrs. Clarke and Bedford; Meads, Bufton, Hughes. JOAN OF ARC; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Meadames Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Bufton. Concluding with RUE AND DYE; Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, SCHOOL. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &amp;c.; Meads, Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also A WINNING HAZARD, and A LAME EXCUSE; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Teyrie; Meads, A. and B. Wilton.

## GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, Operetta, THE TWO HARLEQUINS. At 8, THE LUCKY FRIDAY; Mr. Alfred Wigan. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, COLUMBUS; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballet: Mdle. Roser. To conclude with a Farce.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

This Evening at 7.30, MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Followed by, at 8.30, THE TURN OF THE TIDE; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, John Clayton, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Meadames Sophia Young, H. Podson, K. Gordon, K. Harfleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, IN FOR A HOLIDAY; Mr. Day. At 8.15, A ROVING COMMISSION; Mr. Dewar, Meads, House, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Meads, C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with CLAUDE DUVAL, Miss M. Oliver.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.

Every Evening, at 7, THE YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD. DAVID GARRICK: Mr. Sothorn, Mr. J. B. Buckstone, Mr. and Mrs. Crippendale, and Miss Lilly Harris. After which, DUNDREARY: Mr. Sothorn, Miss Ada Cavendish, Mr. Edmund Cole. To conclude with ADVERTISEMENTS: Mr. A. Vivian.

## CHARING-CROSS.

Every Evening at 7.30, COMING OF AGE: Miss Cicely Nott. After which, EDENDALE: Messrs. J. G. Shore, Flockton, R. Barker, Temple; Meadames Hughes, Ernstone, Irwin, Garthwaite. To conclude with THE PRETTY DRUIDESS: Meadames Hughes, Cicely Nott, Irwin, and R. Barker.

## ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.

Every Evening at 7, AMBITION: Ethelwold, Mr. Creswick; King Henry, Mr. Edgar; Catharine Howard, Miss Margaret

Eburne; and Princess Margaret, Miss E. Webster. To conclude with BLACK-EYED SUSAN: William Mr. Shepherd; Messrs. Edgar, Vollaire, and Clingan Jones; Susan, Miss Eburne; Dolly Mayflower, Miss Webster; Blue Peter (with song), Miss Lenard.

Roses! Roses!! Roses!!!

## THE GREAT ROSE AND FLOWER SHOW.

## ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND.

The place to spend a happy day. The finest Gardens in Europe. Acknowledged by Princes, Princesses, the Nobility, the Press, and all Foreigners. Thirty Acres of Land, Twelve Miles of Walks, Two Theatres. One Thousand Amusements. Gala Days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. J. Seaton, Master of Ceremonies. Cheap Fares from Charing Cross, Cannon-street, and London-bridge, North Kent Line, Tilbury Railway, Fenchurch-street, Saloon and other boats. Grand Fete Monday next June 28, Her Majesty's Coronation Day.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.

St. James's Hall.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.

POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &amp;c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TISSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; House of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## THE

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	s. d.	Per Line
PROSPECTUSES OF NEW COMPANIES, RE-PORTS OF MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS...	7 lines 10 6	after 1 6
PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.	4 do. 4 0	do. 1 0
AUCTIONS, TRADES, AMUSEMENTS, BOOKS, CHARITIES, MISCELLANEOUS	5 do. 2 6	do. 0 6
Ditto, ditto, Leader Page	5 do. 5 0	do. 1 0
PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS	5 do. 7 6	do. 1 6
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS...	5 do. 2 6	do. 0 6
DOMESTIC SERVANTS' Wanting Places	4 do. 1 0	do. 0 6
SITUATIONS VACANT	4 do. 1 0	do. 0 6

N.B.—Advertisements may appear across

## TWO OR MORE COLUMNS

AT AN EXTRA CHARGE

of 25 per cent., according to the space they occupy, whether displayed or not.

## NOTICE TO GENERAL ADVERTISERS.

The "ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS" is a Family Paper of immense circulation. Unlike the ordinary weekly newspaper, it is preserved as a permanent illustrated Record of the Events of the Day, and its consequent value to all kinds of advertisers cannot be over-estimated.

Post-office Orders for Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. E. Griffiths, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

Postage-stamps received for amounts up to 20s.

Office, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, care of the Publisher 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

## THE TRADES' UNION QUESTION.

WHEN the report of the Trades' Union Commission was presented, a case of great importance in its bearing on the existing law, was still pending in the Court of Queen's Bench. Reference is made to this case—"Farrer v. Close"—in the 78th section of the Report, as well as in the expository memorandum drawn up by Sir William Erle, and it was hoped that its adjudication would at least clear up one doubtful point affecting the legal status of Trades' Unions. On Saturday last judgment was at last given, but we regret to say that it leaves the matter in the same uncertainty as before. The Court was equally divided, Chief Justice Cockburn and Judge Mellor being of one opinion, while Judges Hannen and Hayes are on the contrary side. The consequence is that the appeal is dismissed, and the decision of the Justices of Bradford, which had been challenged, remains valid in law. As this decision was unfavourable to one of the most influential Trades' Unions in Great Britain, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and as it prejudices in some degree the scrutiny of all Trades' Union funds, we may be sure that it will greatly strengthen the demand for remedial legislation. It is, therefore, well that a clear idea of the question at issue should be grasped by the public mind, and the question at issue is, happily, one of great simplicity. The judges, of course, had nothing to do with policy, and differed not so much upon the general doctrine of law as on the application of a recent prece-

dent. The Legislature, on the other hand, will have to deal with principles, and, if necessary, to reverse not only precedents, but even general doctrines of law.

Under the 24th section of the Friendly Societies Act (18 and 19 Vict., c. 63), societies duly certificated in accordance with the provisions of that statute are enabled to prosecute defaulting or fraudulent officers. No society, however, is entitled to this benefit unless established for some of the purposes specified in the Act—such as relief in sickness and the payment of funeral expenses—or if established for any illegal purpose. Some two years ago proceedings were taken against the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of carpenters and joiners in the name of Mr. Farrer, the president, for wilfully misappropriating 40*l.*, the property of the society. The justices held that the guilt of the defendant was fully proved, but that no advantage could be taken of the Act by the society, inasmuch as some of its rules contemplated illicit objects. It was admitted, indeed, that none of them disclosed an unlawful, much less a criminal intent, but their practical operation, as interpreted by the president and treasurer, appeared to the justices such as to vitiate the claim of the society to protection. Two rules, for instance, provided for making a weekly allowance to members thrown out of work, or leaving their employment "under circumstances satisfactory to the Branch." Another provided for the support of "any officer being discharged from employment for holding office;" and a third empowered the executive of a branch to make a grant from the funds "in the event of an application by other trades for assistance." It is obvious that it would be consistent with these rules to subsidize a "strike" in the interest of the society itself or of some other trades' union. The evidence of the appellant himself showed that such was the construction actually put upon them.

Both law and facts thus lie, as it were, in a nutshell, and the broad question is whether a society whose funds may be used in support of a "strike" is thereby excluded from the privileges of friendly societies. The Lord Chief Justice, on behalf of himself and Mr. Justice Mellor, upheld the affirmative, relying almost solely on the authority of "Hornby v. Close," decided in January, 1867. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Hannen, with Mr. Justice Hayes, disputes both the positions on which this view is founded. He does not think a body of rules honestly framed to carry out the innocent objects of a Friendly Society is tainted by the circumstance that some of them are capable of abuse, and he directly challenges the proposition that "strikes" are *ipso facto* proceedings in restraint—that is, in illegal restraint—of trade.

Whatever may be the immediate effect of this case, we think with the *Times* that it must inevitably pave the way for a settlement of the law. The circumstance that four eminent judges are at variance upon a point that underlies the whole legal relation of capital and labour is quite enough to call for a Legislative remedy, but we may also cite in its favour the authority of all the late Trades' Union Commissioners. The report, signed by seven out of the ten advocates the registration of all Unions "whose rules and by-laws are found by the registering officer to be unobjectionable."

## THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

THERE have been brought into the use of mankind lately some terrible forces, which occasionally give appalling evidence of their power. Of these the explosive oil commonly called nitro-glycerine is perhaps at once the most serviceable and the most deadly. It is an invention of comparatively recent date, which originally came to us solely, and, we believe, still comes principally, from Hamburg; and its explosive force being enormously greater than that of any compound known, it is of the greatest possible utility in mines where it is an object to have the force used for blasting compressed in the smallest possible space. The least quantity of this nitro-glycerine introduced into a mere drill-hole is enough to rend the hardest rocks, and thus a saving of labour is effected which in such cases is a matter of the highest importance. The result of this is that the compound has been increasing in popularity among miners, and that from being, as it was two years ago, scarcely known out of Hamburg and America, it is now very generally used in the quarries both of the northern and of the western districts. Unhappily, however, it is the most dangerous compound to handle in the world, and so dangerous to carry that it is difficult to understand how anybody can be induced to take charge of it. The reason of this is that the oil is liable to explode by simple concussion, and it is not necessary either that the concussion should be other than a slight one. At Aspinwall, two years ago, a disaster of this kind was caused by dropping a single case accidentally on the floor; and more recently other accidents, all attended by greater or less loss of life, have arisen from similar causes. We have now another awful catastrophe, which took place near Carnarvon.

The Legislature has not been blind to the perilous nature of these explosive compounds. The first attempt to regulate their handling was, we believe, that made two years ago, by the bill which enacted that any person asked to take charge of any specially dangerous articles should be made acquainted with their nature, and should have the option of refusing to receive them. Clearly, however, that provision is not sufficient, for it is not carriers alone who are exposed to danger, but all those among whom they may pass with their charge; and we trust that this last catastrophe may have the effect of producing the establishment of greater precautions which shall be better observed, to secure us from the dangers that science has created in bringing



to light new forces of such terrible potency. But there is another view of the subject which suggests itself. In cases like this, where there is no absolute necessity for the employment of agents of exceptional force and danger, should not the public be at all hazards protected? If the manufacturers and users of such fearful compounds cannot devise means for their safe employment and conveyance which they can prove to be, humanly speaking, effective, ought they not to be by law prohibited from making or applying them?

### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

ON Tuesday night the last act of the Lords in Committee on the Irish Church Bill completed the transformation of the Ministerial scheme, and the measure has now substantially assumed the shape in which it will be remitted to the Commons. It must be confessed that it has undergone no inconsiderable modifications. It is certainly recognisable, but perhaps that is all that can be said in its favour. Disestablishment does not admit of a greater or less, and, so far as the bill severs the union between Church and State in Ireland, it has been left unaltered. But disestablishment admits of postponement, and the Peers did not throw away the opportunity of staving off the evil day, even though it were only for twelve months. A majority of 160 to 90, also, refused to approve the clause appropriating the surplus of the funds of the Establishment, and preferred instead an amendment of Lord Cairns reserving the whole question of its distribution for the future consideration of Parliament.

"What is to be done?" is the question which must receive the attention of Government during the next week. The Lords have seriously altered the Bill. They have lightened the stroke to the Disendowed Church, so that if what has been called its liquidation be well managed, it may be richer than ever. The Lords have voted that the Church body shall receive all ecclesiastical residences free of payment, that it shall be entitled to 14 years' purchase of the aggregate of all the reserved life interests, and that it shall be endowed with the Royal grants of the Ulster glebes. In another direction the Lords have resolved to leave open the appropriation of the surplus.

### THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

ON Monday, as briefly announced in our Foreign Intelligence, the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in every city of the Union. Years pass by so rapidly to all but the very young that an annual display has in it something of weary repetition. So it is in this country, and, no doubt, there are in America the usual number of people, staid and sobered by years, who never think of the Fourth of July till they hear the bells and the guns, who never go to listen to the speeches, and are glad when the noisiest day of the year is over. But the day is nevertheless celebrated with an interest and vivacity which never seem to fail. The Americans have but a short history, unmarked till lately with very striking events. Constant and immeasurable progress, without any limit in the future except the eventual peopling of a continent, have excited their imaginations and enlarged their hopes. They have had before them the vision of unbounded empire, of prosperity, happiness, and powers such as have never fallen to the lot of the mass of mankind in any country, and their most absorbing emotion has been the contemplation of their national greatness.

The anniversary of the national birth recalled something on which the deep patriotism of the people could dwell with satisfied pride. All that the nation had been, was, and could be attached itself to this auspicious event, and the Declaration of Independence furnished a text from which American history and American institutions might be treated in every sense, political, social, or intellectual. The celebration of the Fourth of July, extending through three generations, became a habit of the American nature, and has now something in it of a religious solemnity. Once a year Americans will continue to dwell upon the weak beginnings of the Republic in a room at Philadelphia, to consider the first principles of their institutions, and to congratulate themselves that these have been successful both in theory and practice, and are destined to renovate the world. The festival is so firmly rooted in the national habits that it is hardly likely to lose its popularity, or to be superseded by any other anniversary.

**ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.**—It is with sincere regret (says the *Lucknow Times* of the 2nd June) we hear of Captain Thackwell, of the 5th Lancers, having met with a very sad encounter with a wounded tiger, while out shooting at Bulramore. A short time ago Captain Chaffey, of the same regiment, accompanied Captain Thackwell out tiger-hunting, and having met with no success for some days, they were rather disheartened, but were not long kept so, when they got information of the vicinity of a tiger, and in their eagerness to get a shot at him they dismounted from their elephant to seek the monster on foot. They discovered the brute in some thick jungle, when Captain Thackwell managed to put two bullets into him; but this not proving sufficient, and he becoming maddened with the wounds he received, sprang on the pair and succeeded in fastening himself on Captain Thackwell, injuring him in his shoulder and thigh very severely. Captain Chaffey in this emergency behaved very pluckily. Going up to the tiger, he shot him dead, though not without greatly risking the life of his unfortunate friend, who lay helpless in the clutches of the furious beast. We hear that Captain Thackwell is being conveyed into Lucknow. We hope this disaster is not so serious as it is given out.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At the Middlesex sessions on Wednesday, Eliza Leoni was indicted on a charge of stabbing her husband. The two had been quarrelling, and while the man's back was turned the woman took up a carving knife and stabbed him in the upper part of the right arm, inflicting a severe wound. She was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**IRISH BLASPHEMY.**—At the Limerick petty sessions, an old woman, named Bridget Sullivan, has been gravely charged with blasphemy. The constable, on being closely questioned, said, "She cursed the police," whereupon the old lady exclaimed, "Arrah, musha, is it blasphemy to curse the peelers?" She was ordered to pay 6s. 6d., or go to prison for seven days. She disbursed.

**CHOKED WITH A PIECE OF MEAT.**—An inquest has been held at Preston upon the body of a pauper, 81 years of age, named Thomas Heaton. It appears that deceased while eating his dinner the previous day put a large piece of meat in his mouth and it stuck in his throat. Every means were adopted to extricate it, but the poor fellow died in the course of a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

**HORRIBLE MURDER.**—On Friday night it was discovered that a horrible murder had been perpetrated in an empty house at Land's End. Some bricklayers found in it the body of a middle-aged woman, with her head nearly severed from the body. It appeared that she had left her home with a considerable sum of money in her possession, and when the body was discovered the money was gone.

**DEATH THROUGH TOOTH EXTRACTION.**—An inquest has been held at Whitefield on the body of a youth named William Hilton, aged 14. Deceased went to the surgery of Dr. Birnie to have two teeth extracted, and immediately after the operation had been performed he fell back in a fit of epilepsy from the shock to the system. Every means possible was used to restore him, but in vain. Dr. Birnie did not know the name of deceased, and it was seven hours before his parents were communicated with. Verdict, Accidental Death.

**AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON FIRE.**—A large number of travelling boxes belonging to a family going to Scarborough took fire on the top of one of the carriages of an express train at Elington a few days ago. The boxes and their contents were completely destroyed, and the fire was just taking hold of the carriage roof when it was extinguished by the porters and several persons who gave their assistance. It is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the engine. The occupants of the train were not aware of their danger.

**DEATH OF MR. WHITEHEAD.**—The accident which befel Mr. J. Heywood Whitehead, of Southside, while riding upon a four-wheeled velocipede at Armthwaite, Cumberland, has terminated fatally. Mr. Whitehead was a magistrate for Lancashire, and was widely known as a man of a most generous nature. He was also remarkable for his attainments in many branches of science and manufacturing art. His death is sincerely deplored, and his loss will be deeply felt.

**IRELAND AGAIN.**—Mr. William Bradshaw, brother of the late Mr. Bradshaw, who was murdered at Phillipstown House, county Tipperary, has been attacked in front of his house, in the town of Tipperary, by two men who flung at him two large stones between one and two pounds weight. They missed him, the stones passing his head and breaking glass behind. Mr. Bradshaw fired his revolver, and with another person gave chase, but his assailants escaped.

**AN EXCURSIONIST DROWNED.**—A sad case of drowning has occurred at Southport. Three young men, who had arrived by an excursion train from Chorley, engaged a bathing-machine, and bathed in company at low water, about 100 yards or more to the left of the pier. Their names were John Buckley Williamson, Robert Moss, and Henry Barron. Moss unfortunately got into deep water, and Williamson observing that he was drowning went to his assistance. It appears that he succeeded in getting hold of Moss, but by some means, in his efforts to save his companion, he himself was drowned, and Moss got again into shallow water and escaped. The deceased was the son of Mr. Robert Williamson, Chorley, and was 28 years of age.

**MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.**—A letter from Heidelberg, in the *Courrier du Bas-Rhin*, states that a mysterious occurrence has just caused great emotion in that town. M. Blum, Councillor of State of the Russian Empire, who had been for many years a resident, and was in the habit of taking a daily walk in the gardens of the chateau, was found dead in those grounds on Thursday. The body, frightfully mutilated, was discovered at the bottom of a hollow 20 yards deep, at the lower end of the park. On the spot where the fall must have taken place were found the hat and cane of the deceased; a gold watch was still on his person. No one can say whether the unfortunate man committed suicide or was attacked by some criminal hand.

**DROWNED WHILE BATHING.**—A man, whose name is unknown, who had been staying for a day or two at the Rising Sun Inn, Oxford Road, Windsor, went on Saturday morning to the military bathing place on the Bucks side of the Thames about a mile from Eton, and was either seized with cramp or got out of his depth, and was drowned. Some lads who saw him sink endeavoured to save him, but were unsuccessful. After he had been in the water about half an hour an Eton boy who came up, stripped, plunged into the river, and at the first dive brought the body to the surface. The man stated at the inn where he lodged for a few days that he belonged to Preston, in Lancashire, and that he had served in the 17th Lancers. He had been branded with the letter D on the left breast, and he appears to have been using some acid or other substance to endeavour to obliterate the mark.

On Tuesday evening, at Southampton, John Smith, a publican, went to the police-station there, and, commencing a conversation with the inspector, told him that he had cut his wife's throat. The inspector treated the matter somewhat lightly, but sent two constables to the house with the man, where the wife was found to have sustained a severe wound in the throat, though the windpipe not being severed, it is expected she will recover. Smith having been mixed up with election matters, at the time of hearing the election petition was served with a subpoena, and hung himself, but was cut down before he was dead. He now talks incoherently upon the subject, and it is believed his mind is affected.

**THE YARMOUTH OUTRAGE.**—On the Friday afternoon Edward Hastings Forder, the young man charged with having caused the death of his aunt, Susannah Hastings, at

Yarmouth, was brought before the borough coroner (Mr. C. H. Chamberlin). The prisoner, who is below the middle height and but slightly built, viewed the proceedings with apparent composure. Evidence was given to the effect that on Wednesday evening Forder went to the house of the deceased, who kept a fancy shop in the Market-row at Yarmouth, and demanded money. On being refused, the prisoner, who was somewhat inebriated, struck his unfortunate relative a violent blow under the right ear, which had the effect of rupturing an artery. She became unconscious, and died in a few hours. The jury, after hearing some medical evidence, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Forder.

Dr. LANKESTER held an inquest on Tuesday evening at the House of Correction on the body of a prisoner named Charles Morgan, aged thirty-nine, who was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning last. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in April last for robbing his employer. He was twice relieved from the wheel through weakness, and on the 24th of June excused altogether. On Friday evening he was locked in his cell as usual, and on the following morning, when the cell was unlocked, he was found sitting on the bed dead, only partially undressed. Dr. Smiles, the prison surgeon, said the cause of death was apoplexy, for which he could not account. The mind of the deceased might have been excited at the near approach of his time of liberation. The jury were informed that the cell in which the man was confined had no communicating bell, but that if he had knocked at the door or called out he would have been heard by the night warders. The jury found a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

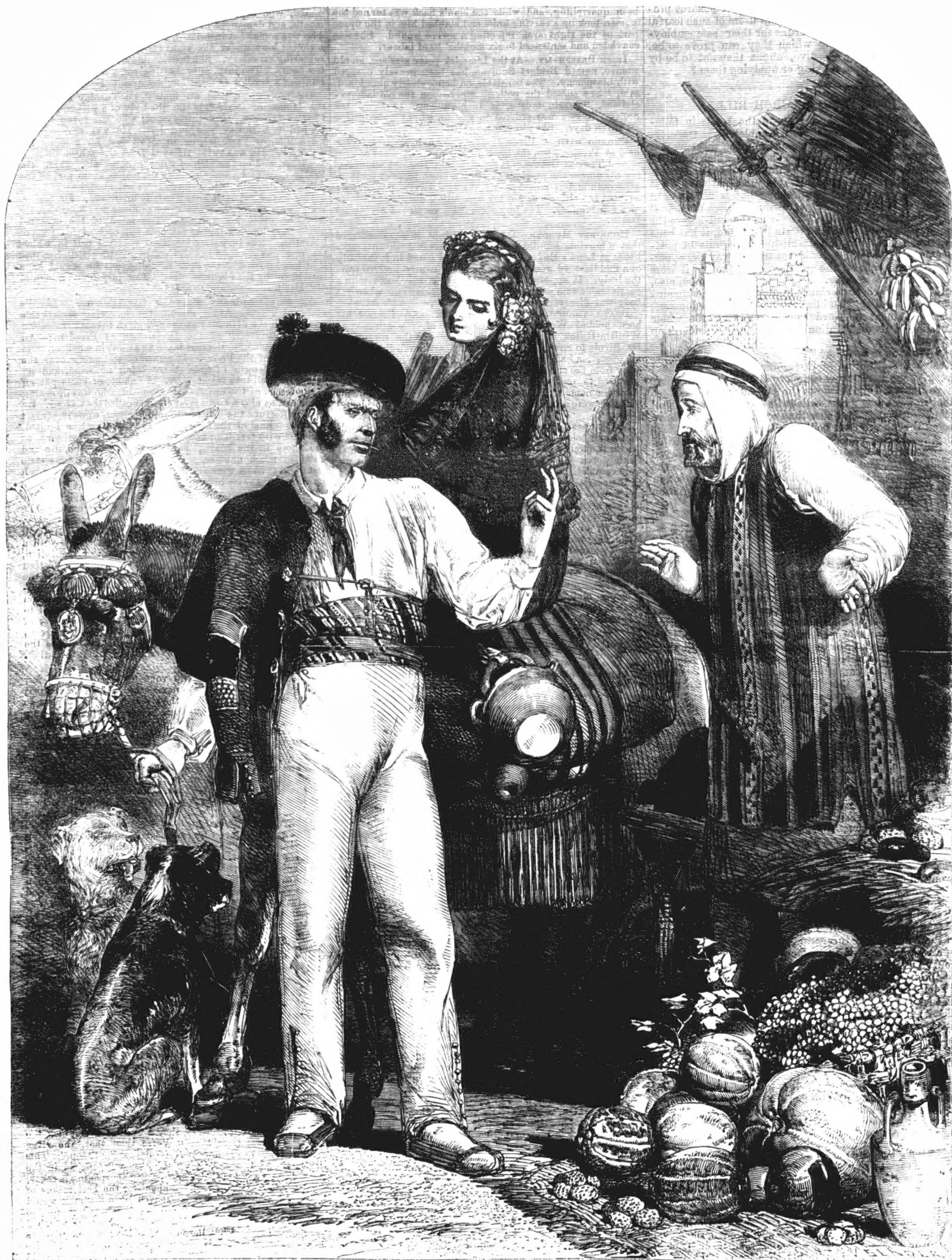
**AN EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON CATASTROPHE.**—Lloyd's agent at Buenos Ayres reports the following remarkable accident on the 24th May at the fête given in commemoration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Freedom:—An aeronaut named M. Baraille made an ascent in a balloon from the centre of the Piazza. It remained stationary over the city for a length of time, there being no wind, and on descending fell into the harbour. A number of boats put off to the rescue of the unfortunate aeronaut, who was drowning in his car, as also a small river steamer called the *Cavour*. By some misfortune the balloon, in rolling about, came in contact with the funnel of the steamer, and the gas, getting ignited, exploded with terrible force, blowing the crew overboard, as also those in the boats. The steamer was set on fire and sustained much damage. The Buenos Ayres papers state that eight persons were fatally injured and twenty-five much burnt and otherwise hurt.

The *Manchester Courier* says, another example of the terrible consequences of excessive drinking was made public on Saturday. About a month ago a gentleman named Pendry, who formerly held a responsible position on the Midland Railway, was caught in the act of cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He was removed to a medical institution, where it was found that he had also stabbed himself thirteen times in the chest. On Saturday he was taken before the magistrates at Leamington charged with attempting self-destruction. He seemed desponding, but the house surgeon of the institution in which his injuries had been attended to thought he might safely be discharged. In consequence of his dissipated habits, however, his friends declined to take care of him, and pressed the bench to commit him for trial in the hope that a term of imprisonment might result in reformation. He was accordingly remanded.

**THE DANGER OF "PADDLING YOUR OWN CANOE."**—A few days ago a gentleman (whose name could not be ascertained) left Coventry to paddle down the rivers Avon and Severn to Chepstow in a slimy-built canoe, being only eleven feet long three feet wide, and drawing only three inches of water stopping the first night at Stratford-on-Avon, the second night at Evesham, the third at Tewkesbury, and the fourth at Newnham. All went well with the excursionist down the river, and nothing worthy of remark occurred until after leaving Newnham, where he lodged, and inquired as to the safety of his voyage to Chepstow. He was assured by some of the "knowing ones" that nothing could impede his progress. The gentleman, with this assurance, set forth on the following morning, and continued his trip down the river. The tide was rapidly receding as he left Newnham, and nothing occurred until after he had passed over the Lydney Sands, when, coming into the channel, the waves were too much for such a small craft; his canoe began to fill, and, luckily for him, he drifted on to the Oldbury Sands. The gentleman got out and emptied his boat of the "unwelcome liquid," and carried it a few yards up the sands. Further progress was impossible. Here the unwary gentleman became distracted, leaving his clothes in the canoe, knowing that when the tide returned it would become a wreck, and he himself would perish. He, however, after a couple of hours of awful suspense, was providentially seen by a water bailiff, who, with the aid of his glass, was enabled to see that he was in great danger, and went immediately to his assistance, and with the aid of a fisherman rescued him and brought him to shore. The canoe was subsequently picked up above Ship-pedine.

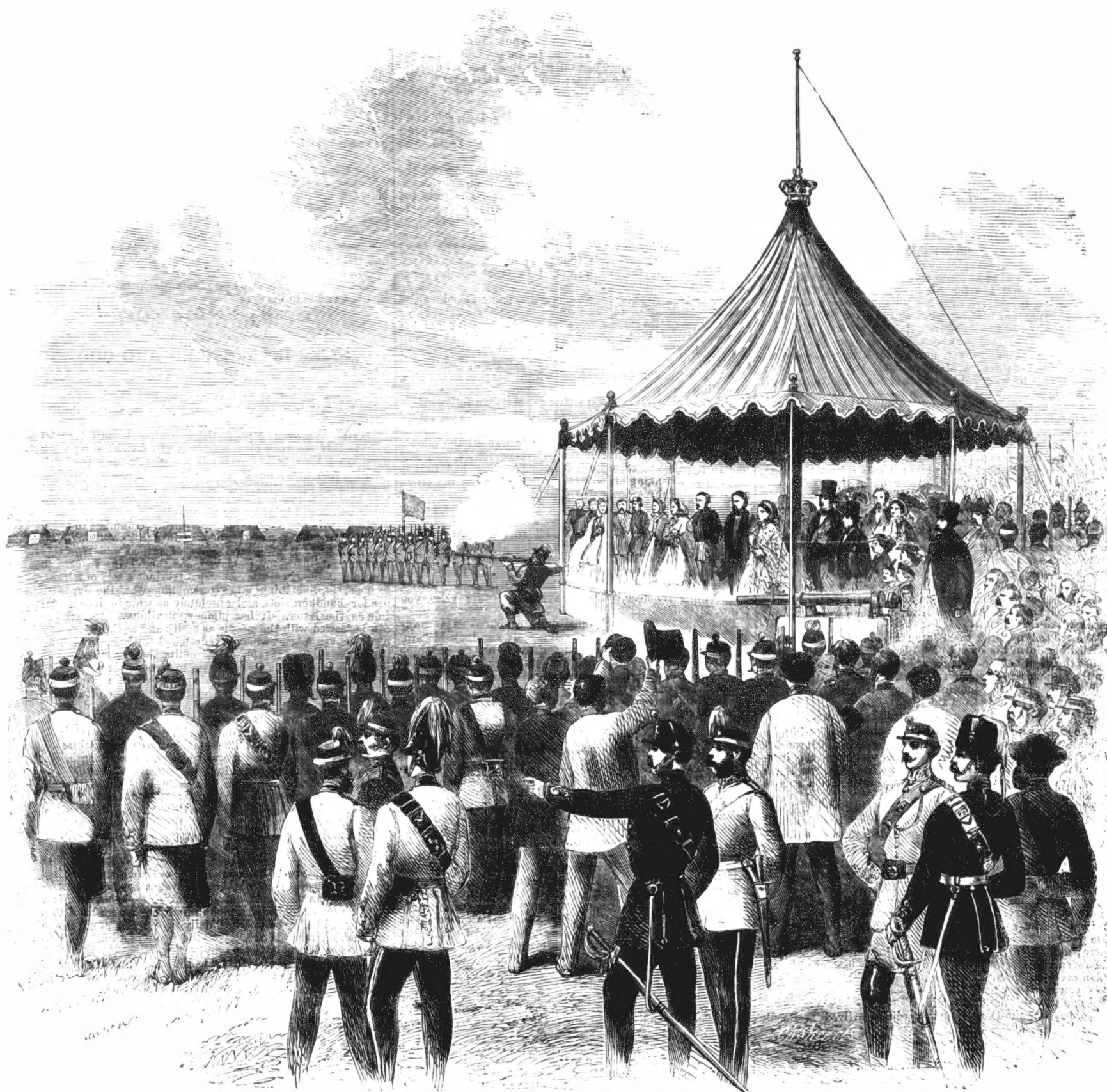
**SHAVERS, BEWARE!**—Paris, that city of queer stories, has just supplied us with the following:—The Sieur V—, when passing along the Rue du Moulin-Neuf to visit an old uncle, reflected that his face required contact with a razor, and entered a hairdresser's shop, situated at No. 13. "Oh! I have been waiting for you," said the barber, "sit down." The face of the client was lathered in no time, the latherer talking the while with extreme volubility. "I know all the news; the Louvre was burnt last night." "Was it?" said the astonished V—. "Yes, they could not extinguish the flames." "Wonderful!" "Worse than that, the river overflowed its banks and engulfed the Pantheon." This satisfied the Sieur V— that his shaver was touched in the head, and seeing that he was occupied in sharpening a razor, he feared for his life, and looked about for the best means of making a rapid escape. To be shaved by a madman would try the stoutest nerves. All hope of escape was lost, for the coiffeur suddenly exclaimed, "These are new razors which I have received from Châtelleraut, they have a fine edge, as you are about to see; I am going to try one on myself." He then cut his throat with such force that he severed the carotid artery, and the blade penetrated to the vertebra. The Sieur V— snatched the razor from him and with the aid of some of the lodgers attracted by his cries, tried to render him assistance; but the wound was so horrible that the wounded man shortly afterwards died. During some days past he had given signs of derangement in consequence, it is supposed, of money losses.





SCENE AT AN ALGERIAN FRUIT STALL





THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

## Rubdon's Raid.

A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

### III.—THE BOODLES' BALL.

"I THINK it a most objectionable proceeding, and I repeat, that it is my wish that you do not go!"

He who spoke was a grim, gaunt, grizzled personage, with a voice that grated on your nerves like a hand-saw; with thin bloodless lips and freezing steel-blue eyes; clothed in severe evening dress; in a choking collar and a creaking cravat, and a decidedly bad temper. He was Jeffrey Marsden, banker, of Lombard-street and Rochester; and, having managed to catch her alone for five minutes in the Dane Court drawing-room before the expedition started for the Boodles' ball, he was haranguing the fair-haired child whom he counted on having in another fortnight undisputed right to harangue for the rest of her natural life, in his most autocratic manner, though with hardly the same effect as usual.

Hilda stood where he had stopped her, rather pale, and with her little gloved hands clasped tight upon each other; but neither trembling nor submissive.

"My wish, my request, that you give up this ball under the circumstances!" enunciated the Ceresus, after an emphatic pause, and setting down his empty coffee-cup.

"Give up this ball?" Hilda repeated—and he was vaguely conscious that she spoke in a different way somehow to her usual one toward himself—"Why?"

Marsden looked at her over the creaking cravat as one who finds a difficulty in understanding what he hears, or fancies he can scarcely hear aright.

"I beg your pardon," he said in his most icily-rasping tone; "you asked me—?"

"I asked you why I should give up this ball?"

She met his hard eyes quite steadily. He looked at her in real surprise.

"Did you not hear me say it was my wish, my request? you can require no better reason."

"A plainer one, at all events."

"Hilda!"

He had never called her by her name half a dozen times in his life; he was only startled into doing so now. What had come to her that she dared speak in this way; dared meet his rebuking glance so—yes, so defiantly? He must put an end to this once for all.

His thin lips shut close together once or twice. Then he said, with his most offensively authoritative air:

"You oblige me to lay my commands upon you not to go."

He was preparing to stalk gravely to a chair or out of the room, when she spoke again, still in that same changed voice.

"You have no right to do that!" Hilda said.

"No right?" he repeated, mechanically.

"No. No right to 'command' me not to go. No right to 'command' me at all. No right to speak to me as you do speak. No right to tell me at the last moment that I am not to go to-night for no better reason than to parade your authority over me—an authority to which you have no right either."

He turned very white, but stood speechless. She went on. "An authority you claim, I know, but which you have done nothing to gain. What have you ever been at the pains to win from me? And now you 'command' me! It is too late."

"At rebellion this, beyond question. Fool that he was to try and crush it with the heavy hand as he thought he could do!"

"Enough, if you please!" he said, with what he flattered himself was irresistible severity; "I can listen to no more of this. Once more, and for the last time, I distinctly and formally forbid your going to this ball to-night. Be good enough to let that suffice."

How little he knew what he was really doing at that moment! Couldn't he almost see, though, in the face she turned toward him?

"It shall suffice!" she said. "Distinctly and formally, I refuse to be forbidden. For the last time as you say."

Before he could find his voice again there came a sound of other voices from beyond the *portières*. The other women had come down. This pleasant little *tête-à-tête* was going to be interrupted. And she had defied him! This penniless child he thought he had broken so thoroughly to his hand had defied him, Jeffrey Marsden, the millionaire, who had actually condescended to ask her to be his wife! What did it mean? What could have come to her? And what was he to do? She had set his express commands at naught; she evidently was determined to have her own way and go.

His cold blood ran almost warm under the sense of his defeat. But he was so utterly taken by surprise that he could only mutter awkwardly enough something about "Lady Hope" and "to-morrow" before the others were in the room. To-morrow! He remembered afterwards the smile that crossed the girl's pale face when he talked of that.

"What's been the matter, Mignonette?" Helen whispered as she came up to Hilda by the fire, and Marsden stalked away stridently in his varnished boots. "Have you told him?"

Hilda shook her head.

"He has been telling me that I wasn't to go to-night, that's all," she answered. "Ordered me not to go. And, as he said, for the last time!"



"Now then!" Dick Jocelyn broke in, "come and be wrapped up, you two. Lady Jocelyn's carriage stops the way. Perhaps you'll give my lady your arm, Marsden. Don and I will see after the girls."

"Really, Richard," began that "faded beauty of the baths," Lady Hope, "I think they'd better let the carriage come back for them!"

"Wait till it gets there first, *chère tante!* You don't know what the roads are like to-night. Better let us come back for you. But don't keep the horses standing if you mean to go, I advise you. Now, Marsden, look alive, will you?" the irreverent youth went on. "Ah! here's Don, in his Canadian get-up."

Rawdon came in with a fur pelisse over his ball-dress, and another over his arm.

"I think this won't crush you very much, Miss Jocelyn," he said, in his tranquil way, going straight up to Hilda; "it's very warm, and very light. Let me put it on for you." He wrapped the glossy seal-skins about her tenderly, under Marsden's hostile eyes and my lady's.

The Lombard Street plutocrat cared as much, I verily believe, for the girl as he could care for anything but himself; though to "form" her for his wife he had, in his eternal self-assertion, tyrannized over her till she simply hated him; and, seeing another perform what should have been his duty—watching her face when she met Rawdon's look—a feeling of simple dislike he had always been conscious of for the Sabreur grew sharply into a stronger, and to him a very strange one—jealousy. Yes; Jeffrey Marsden hated the man jealously now. Was it he who had undermined his authority over his future wife? Did he actually dare to—

He tries to stifle that half-formed thought his overweening pride revolted at so angrily.

"But there shall be no more of this!" he said to himself, as he led Lady Hope out to the carriage. The Pierrepont women and the other four followed.

Dick was right about the night; it was splendid. Clear, calm, moonlit, with the thermometer down a dozen degrees below zero. A sparkling snow mantle covered the deer-park and the hills beyond; feather flakes of snow draped every tree. Just the night for a sleigh-drive, as Dick remarked.

The two sleighs were waiting just behind my lady's family ark of a carriage. Lucia's silver collar bells rang out musically as the mare tossed her head and snorted, hearing her master's voice.

"Keep close to us, Richard," my lady said, as she settled herself in her corner; "and take care of Hilda, mind!" The family ark moved on a little, and then waited till the others were ready.

Dick Jocelyn lifted his charge in his strong arms, and carried her down the steps to her place in his own sleigh, and rolled the great buffalo-robe round her. Miss Carew followed, on the foot-cloth, under Don's escort.

"All right?" Dick inquired, taking his reins.

"All right!" came from the rear.

"Go on, Johnson!" And the expedition started.

The great ark lumbered along, with a tortoise-like deliberation; the two sleighs slid smoothly after. Down the Long Avenue, through the Lodge gates, out into the iron-bound road, with a wall of snow a dozen feet high on either side, stretching and winding away yonder like a narrow white ribbon.

In the ark the Pierrepont women did all the talking; my lady was sulky with cold, and Marsden sulky with wrath.

"Well, Mignonne!" Dick said presently to his silent companion; "it's all settled, ain't it?"

"Oh, Dick," she whispered out of her furs, "how can I?"

"You will though," was the wise youth's mental reply.

"And so, my dear Miss Carew," was how Don finished a long answer to certain objections—urged, half of them, it must be confessed, merely *pro forma*—which Helen had raised. "And so I really don't see what else we are to do. Do you now? Hilda's no chance with my lady if she stays here; nor have I. They'll marry her to this—this man, Marsden. Think what that would be for both of us! My plan saves us both. Everything's arranged. If she says yes, you won't say no?"

I don't think Miss Carew did.

In due time the Dane Court expedition arrived at Boodle Park.

#### IV.—"NUMBER NINETEEN."

THREE A.M. The Boodles' ball began to manifest symptoms of dissolution. Paterfamilias, with a ten or fifteen mile drive before him through cross-country roads where the snow was up to his horse's withers in places, began to growl and look at his watch; Materfamilias, supped and sleepy, began to cluck impatiently to gather her brood round her out of the *melee*. The circle was getting freer, and the pace too. The band of the "County Crushers," rather wild and uncertain in its tempo, had just commenced attacking the last valse, number nineteen.

Rawdon and Dick Jocelyn were standing together near the doorway. Marsden had that moment stalked out between them. They could hear him asking about Lady Hope's carriage in the hall; my lady was going.

"Ain't much time to lose, Don," Dick said in the other's ear; "my lady'll carry her off directly. Better go and get your valse, hadn't you? She's looking for you, you know."

Hilda was looking for him, as, pale with some unusual excitement, she stood beside my lady, with her trembling little hand clinging secretly to Helen's. The three were at the upper end of the room, where Marsden had left them to order up the ark; and couldn't see Don in the doorway.

"Time enough," the latter replied, coolly, to Dick's suggestion; "I'm waiting for—ah! here it is—a dispatch from Fyle."

A servant gave him an envelope, sealed, and with his name scrawled upon it in pencil.

"Boy's just brought this for you from Ashbridge, sir," George explained: "You were to have it immediately, he said."

"All right."

Don tore open the missive, glanced at the single line in Fyle's writing it contained, and passed it to Dick.

"Baggage and usishere," wrote Mr. Fyle; "line clear—mail expected as four."

"Admirable!" Dick ejaculated, grinning. "Us' means Fuchon and himself, I suppose. But you must look sharp, old man. It's three now."

"I know. But Lucia will do the five miles in less than twenty minutes; and I don't want to have to wait at Ash-

bridge, you understand. Now, look here—you have the sleigh all ready at the half hour. At five-and-twenty minutes past, just show yourself here in this doorway. I shall be waiting with her, and looking out for you. When I see you I'll stop, and get her out of the room in the general scrimmage without being noticed. Then on with those seal-skin swaddling-clothes; into the sleigh; and—*fouette cocher!* We ought to be half-way to Calais before any one but you and Miss Carew's the wiser. Understand?"

"All right!" Dick nodded. "But, I say, Don, she won't hang back at the last moment, eh? It's now or never for you, you know. You won't get a chance like this again. And women are queer cattle."

"I don't think she will," Rawdon said, looking up the room toward her. "She might under other circumstances, perhaps; but not now. Marsden has managed matters too well for that. The pompous bully would drive a woman to anything. He was hectoring her about coming here to-night before we started, just as if she didn't hate him already! The man's been playing my game all through; my last move will checkmate him. It's time to play it. You've ten minutes to see to the sleigh; and I to dance number nineteen. Go along, old boy!"

"Now tread me a measure, quoth young Lochinvar," hummed Dick, as he turned to go. "Wonder whether he's ever heard of that song, old—? Ah! beg your pardon, Marsden," he ejaculated with unwonted civility, as he ran against the Croesus, returning from his hunt for Lady Hope's carriage. "Hope I didn't hurt you? All right, Don!"

And the Guardsman moved off to fulfil his part in the plot, chuckling at intervals over old Jeff's approaching discomfiture. Rawdon went straight toward Hilda. Marsden followed.

"Well, dear," Helen whispered in her cousin's ear rather anxiously, "will you?"

A pressure of the hand she clung to was all the other's answer. Then Helen felt her start nervously, and saw her turn pale, and then flush feverishly. She had caught sight of Don making his way round the outside of the circle to where the three were still standing. Miss Carew's own pulse quickened sharply. The decisive moment was all but come.

"Where can Mr. Marsden be?" snapped Lady Hope, querulously. "What a time he is, seeing about the carriage! Ah! there he is, at last."

There he was close behind Rawdon; whom Lady Hope overlooked till she heard him speaking to Hilda.

"Number nineteen," Don was saying; "our valse, you know, Miss Jocelyn."

Poor child! How much those quiet common-place words meant to her! The crisis had arrived. If she took his arm now she gave consent to that plan for saving her he had proposed. If she refused it—what was left to her?

"You had better let me take you to the cloak-room, I think," rasped Marsden's saw of a voice, wonderfully *à propos*; "the carriage will be ready directly, I believe," it added, as the speaker turned to my lady.

"Then we had better go," Lady Hope assented. "Will you take Hilda?"

This was pointedly at Rawdon, who showed no signs of giving way. Marsden advanced a little. It was with his most insufferable air of proprietorship that he thought fit to say—

"Excuse me, Major Daringham. Now, Hilda, come!" And he put his arm out stiffly for her to take.

As Don had said, the man couldn't help playing his opponent's game. That *tête-à-tête* in the drawing-room at Dane Court just now, even, hadn't taught him better than to take this tone to the girl a second time that night. He fancied perhaps, that with my lady to back him, she must submit to him this time, and give him a pleasant triumph over the man he hated. So his tone and manner toward her were simply unbearable. If she ever had hesitated, hesitation was past now. If he ever could have kept her, he had lost her in that moment. She lifted her head; her eyes met Don's; and Don read her decision plainly in them.

A light came suddenly into his; but it was in his usual impassible fashion that he struck in, sure of winning now.

"Afraid I can't forego my engagement, and lose number nineteen, if Miss Jocelyn decides for me," he said. "I don't think the carriage can get up for ten minutes or so, you know, Lady Hope," he added, blandly; "and so—"

"Excuse me," Marsden said, with his severest, iciest hauteur; "but Miss Jocelyn really cannot—"

Hilda put her hand on Rawdon's arm at the "can not."

"I decide for number nineteen, at all events," she answered, just in the way she had answered him before the ball. The child's blue eyes looked at him again in that defiant way that had so angered him then. Marsden bit his thin lips, and looked at my lady. My lady looked fairly astonished for once.

"Really, Hilda—" she was beginning in her "punishment" tone.

Hilda shook her head.

"I have promised, mamma. It is too late."

Then a quick whisper in Helen's ear: "Good-bye, darling Nell!" And before the others could speak again Rawdon had carried her off.

"My own Hilda now?" he said to her when his arms were round her in that last valse. "You will trust yourself to me, darling?"

"Oh! Don, take me away!" she answered, passionately.

"Take me away from him. Anywhere with you!"

He made no reply, in words; and she had no more to tell him after that.

Round and round they swept; past my lady's angry eyes, and Marsden's scowling face, again and again. Each time they went by the door-way Rawdon looked for Dick Jocelyn's signal that all was ready for the raid. At last, Dick appeared.

"Now for it!" muttered Don. He checked his partner, and brought her up close to where Jocelyn was waiting. It was a trying moment; fortunately it was *but* a moment. All passed so quickly that poor trembling little Hilda had no time to break down.

Rawdon got her through the little crowd near the door without notice. Then she was in the hall, and Dick was wrapping the furs about her.

"Good-by, my pet!" he said to her, rather touched at the sight of her white, wistful face: "Good-by, Mignonne! Take care of her, Don!"

Then she was going down the steps into the icy air, holding Don's arm. Out of the ruck of carriages the sleigh and Lucia were waiting. Then Don, muffled in his pelisse, was lifting her into her seat; then Lucia (without her silver

*grelots* this time) was whirling her swiftly down the frozen drive; and Daringham of "Ours" had fairly carried off old Marsden's fiancée. Dick, on the steps, turned to his own man, who, suspecting nothing, was watching Rawdon's raid, mechanically.

"You'd better get my sleigh up, Tom," he remarked; "we shall all be starting directly. Well! it's done," he soliloquized, as the man went off on his errand; "I'm devilish glad of it. She'll be now happy with Don; and old Jeff will be—"

"Richard!" my lady's voice said sharply behind him, as he crossed the hall. "Where's Hilda?"

There stood my lady and Marsden; Helen, looking about her anxiously, a little in the rear.

"Miss Jocelyn passed through the hall this moment," Marsden added. "You must have seen her; and—and—Major Daringham."

The last words seemed to choke him.

"Yes," Dick nodded; "I saw 'em all right."

"Where are they, then?" Lady Hope snapped. "I can't find Hilda in the cloak-room. They say she's not been there. Where can they be?"

Dick faced the two, stroking his moustache calmly, but with an odd twinkle in his eyes.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

THE editor of a French paper, in speaking of a cemetery near Lyons, says that "M. Gascoigne had the pleasure of being the first individual who was buried in this delightful retreat."

DANIEL WEBSTER penned the following beautiful sentiment:—"If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the fear of God and love of our fellow-men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten for all eternity."

MR. PAVY's new process for paper-making promises to carry the uses of this substance far beyond anything yet thought of. He compounds it of several sorts of animal and vegetable substances hitherto not employed, and these being reduced to a pulp and bleached, the completed fabric is a sort of felt, or, as it is said, something much resembling what the Japanese use for handkerchiefs, and absolutely as wide in its application as the latter. It has pliancy, flexibility, strength; it can be sewed with the needle as easily and as tightly as any of the woven fabrics which it is designed to displace. Already they have made of it table-cloths, quilts, shoes, petticoats, and hundreds of similar articles known to domestic economy.

WE have all heard of artesian wells, but a wonderful novelty is now announced in Algeria in the shape of artesian fisheries. A well lately sunk at Ain Sala to the depth of forty-four metres threw up not only a large body of water, but, to the great surprise of the engineers, an innumerable quantity of small fish. These subterranean vertebræ are described as being on an average half an inch in length, and resembling whitebait both in appearance and taste. The female is distinguished from the male by the presence of dark coloured stripes on the upper part of the body. From the fact of the sand extracted from these wells being identical with that which forms the bed of the Nile it is concluded that an underground communication must exist between them and that river.

MONSIEUR DE —, being a man of great corpulence, has recently adopted the Banting régime, and each morning had himself weighed to see whether the system has been successful in reducing his bulk. Madame de —, his wife, is a lady of very slight build, and on informing her husband that she would like to be weighed daily to see the progress she was making towards *embonpoint*, the brute of a husband sent the servant for the letter-weight!

VARNISH FOR SHOES.—It is a bad plan, says *Hall's Journal of Health*, to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping them soft. It rots the leather and admits dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus—Put half a pound of gum shellac broken up into small pieces in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a warm place: shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of camphor as large as a hen's egg; shake it again and add one ounce of lamp-black. If the alcohol is good, it will be all dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol; pour out two or three teaspoonfuls in a saucer, and apply it with a small paint-brush. If the materials are all good, it will dry in about five minutes, and will be removed only by wearing it off, giving a gloss almost equal to patent leather. The advantage of this preparation over others is, it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet excludes the water almost perfectly. This same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lampblack preparations do.

It is proposed to start a paper in Paris to be called the *Chronicle for Beautiful Women*. The editor promises to insert the news forwarded to him on the following terms:—

For a short paragraph—gracious thanks.

For a long paragraph—a smile.

For a *chronique*—a kiss.

For a *variété*—a present.

For a sensation article—terms not mentioned.

Nor long ago in one of our large departments a junior clerk was mourning over the probability of injured prospects arising from a proposed re-organisation of the establishment, when he received this consolation from a senior:—"My young friend," said the aged clerk, "I have carefully studied the records of this office, and find that during the last century it has been 're-organised' on an average once in every five years, and is now in precisely the same condition as it was a hundred years ago."

"My dear," said Mr. B. to his wife, while his smiling countenance indicated the consciousness of having done a good action, "I have just had my life insured for your benefit." "Well, I declare," said Mrs. B., looking round upon her family and friends with an expression of injured innocence, "just to think of the selfishness of men, and particularly of husbands! There, you have been and had your life insured, while your poor wife may go without any insurance on hers. It's just what I would expect of you!" she fretfully exclaimed, and was only recalled to a sense of her injustice and absurdity by hearing an uncontrollable burst of laughter all around her.



## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE formal opening of the new Finsbury Park has been fixed to take place on the 7th proximo.

The *John Bull* says one of the sons of the Viceroy of Egypt is about to be entered as a student at Oxford.

A BATHING establishment on a monster scale is to be erected in connection with the Crystal Palace.

THE "captive balloon" at Chelsea, which lately escaped through the rope breaking, and was recovered in Berkshire, has been repaired, and has again commenced its ascents.

THE Lynn new dock was opened on Tuesday by the Prince and Princess of Wales. On their arrival they were presented with an address at the town-hall and then proceeded to open the dock. The tow presented a most animated appearance.

ON Saturday afternoon a whale, measuring about 15 feet long, went ashore, alive, at Tynemouth. Being observed dodging about the rocks, it was captured by some fishermen, and killed by a soldier striking his bayonet through it.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY has given another million dollars to his American Southern Education Fund, the entire fund being now two millions, and the annual income 130,000 dolrs. Mr. Peabody is in very poor health and quite feeble, at Salem, in Massachusetts.

LORD CASTLEMAINE died on Sunday in his 76th year, after a short illness. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon. Richard Handcock, who was born in 1826, and who married in 1857, the Hon. Louisa Matilda Harris, daughter of William George, second Lord Harris.

A HEREFORDSHIRE correspondent writes that trout in the Wye are becoming scarce every year, owing to the great increase of pike. A very short time since Mr. W. Stephens, of Hereford, who has a fishery, caught 200 pike, and in the mouth of one he found seventy-seven fry an inch long.

MIDSUMMER SNOW DRIFT.—Three sheep were found buried in a snow drift last week in one of the recesses of the mountain High Street, in Westmorland. They were recovered alive. Snow was still lying in some of the shaded parts of Skiddaw last week.

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—The catches of mackerel made by the Lowestoft boats have been good; prices have ranged from 16s. to 23s. per 132 fish. The mackerel fishery has also been prosecuted by the Great Yarmouth boats with considerable success, some excellent hauls having been made. The fish landed have been of good quality.

A LITERARY gentleman, a great believer in spiritualism, was one night this week induced, at the recommendation of spiritual rapping, to take a red-hot coal out of a fire, as it could not burn him. The bright youth did so, and to the great delight of his brother and sister spiritualists had to drop it, being considerably burnt in his boisterous search after science.

THE Rev. T. Binney, the well-known minister of the King's Weigh House (Congregationalist) Chapel, Fish-street-hill, on Sunday formally retired from the duties he has performed there for the last forty years. Though Mr. Binney ceases to be the minister of the congregation, he retains a nominal and honorary connection with it, and will preach occasionally.

A CARGO OF BIBLES.—The *Melbourne Age* says:—Among the loot found by an expedition up the Waitotara river, New Zealand, the other day, was a canoe-load of Bibles, which showed no indications of having been studied by the natives, who rather, it would seem, had preserved them too carefully. They are supposed to have been distributed 10 or 15 years ago.

THE Orientals travel with bar gold, coin, and jewels to pay their way in foreign lands, banking being but very little of an Eastern institution, therefore it is not so very wonderful, if curious, to hear, that the Viceroy, to meet his expenditure in this dear land of ours, came furnished with twelve boxes of oak, bound with brass, each box being 18 inches long, 9 inches high, and 12 in width, and containing gold and notes.

DOCTOR BEHM, a celebrated German surgeon, has just performed the operation of separating two female children, five years of age, who were joined together in the same manner as the Siamese twins. The German papers state that the operation was attended with perfect success; but one of the patients seems to have died the same day. The survivor is in good health.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF BRISTOL.—On Monday night Mr. Robert Phippen, high sheriff, senior alderman, and deputy mayor of Bristol, was dining with the mayor of the city, when he became faint. Brandy was administered, and medical aid procured; and he rallied a little and spoke, but soon became comatose, and expired. The deceased gentleman was in his 69th year.

THE death of Lady Clinton is announced. Her ladyship was near her confinement, but was unexpectedly seized with a serious illness on Saturday night at Heanton Satchville, and died about mid-day on Sunday. Lord Clinton had returned from London on Saturday evening. The deceased lady was the only daughter of the late Sir John Stuart Forbes, of Fettercairn and Pitliglo, and was married to Lord Clinton in 1858. She has left two sons and three daughters.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE REFORM CLUB.—A requisition has been signed by nearly 100 members of Parliament, besides about 20 other members of the Reform Club, requesting the committee to convene a general meeting of the club, in order to reconsider the recent decision which has led to the withdrawal of Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster. The Reform Club consists of 1,400 members, a great number of whom are resident in the provinces, and it is expected there will be a large attendance of these country members.

LORD PETERHAM, the eldest son of the Earl of Harrington, was married on Monday at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to the Hon. Eva, youngest daughter of the late Lord Carington. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. J. Hampden, Rector of St. Martin's. The breakfast took place at Lord Carington's residence in Whitehall, and in the afternoon Lord and Lady Peterham left by the North Western Railway for Elvaston Castle, Derbyshire.

EDWARD SIMPSON, more widely known as "Flint Jack," appears to be driving a good trade in Yorkshire just now. A few days ago he called at Fimber, when he told Mr. Mortimer that he had within a few days converted about 60 flint splinters (flakes) into arrow-heads, besides making about a dozen stone axes from the hard blue whinstone. These he had mostly sold in York. Another individual has commenced the trade, and has carried over 50 arrow-heads into Melton, where the trade seems to be very brisk.

At a meeting of colliers held at Wigan on Monday an agent of the Miners Association recommended that, if an attempt be made by the masters to obtain a further reduction in wages, a general strike should take place for an advance. There is no doubt (the *Manchester Examiner* says) that, owing to low wages and short time, a good deal of distress now prevails among the men, and a few of the best hands are making their way across the Atlantic. At present, however, the state of affairs appears unavoidable, as trade is bad, and the stacks of coal at the pit mouth do not decrease.

SAD END OF THE INVENTOR OF THE VELOCIPEDE.—According to a correspondent of the *Figaro*, the inventor of the modern velocipede was Achille Vidot, a native of Picardy, and a workman in an elastic stocking manufactory. The history of this obscure inventor is very bad. Bored by his hobby, he neglected his usual employment, and lived upon two sous for each meal. His only tool was a knife, and his machine he built of wood. He only wanted five francs to get the tires put upon his wheels, when misery and

exhaustion brought him to the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, where he died in 1866. He left debts to the amount of 100 francs—about 4 guineas—and his chattels and velocipede were sold for 16 francs, or less than 14s.

AN inquest has been held by Dr. Hardwicke, respecting the death of a woman named Davis, who died in Marylebone work-house infirmary. Dr. Fuller, who made the post-mortem examination, said the body was well nourished, but he found several hydatids nearly as large as a walnut on the brain. Such cases were very uncommon. The diseased state of the brain was the cause of death. In answer to the jury, Dr. Fuller said that the eating of maulsey pork or raw meat would not produce hydatids. The cysts contained an inferior animal, which lived and breathed in its covering; but how its generation could be accounted for had to the present time baffled medical science. The cysts were not always located in the brain; they were sometimes in the eyes, the liver, and, in fact, various parts of the body. The same kind of thing gave sheep the staggers, and caused them to drop down dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from disease of the brain."

WHEN the Viceroy dined with the Prince of Wales the Pasha wore the red fez, and a long black coat, the breast of which was adorned with a magnificent star of brilliants. None of the company at the Prince's were uniform or court dress. Their coats were black evening coats; but black knee-breeches and black silk stockings were worn on the occasion. Mr. Gladstone wore them, and went down to the House of Commons with them after he left the Royal party. In all candour they did not become him very well. He looked odd in them. Perhaps this was because such a garb is so seldom seen on the Treasury Bench. The right honourable gentleman made two speeches in his breeches and black silk stockings, and shoes with buckles. As he stood at the table in this make-up, one's mind was carried back irresistibly to the days of George III., when such things were a portion of the ordinary evening dress of an English gentleman. Had Mr. Gladstone powdered his hair and put on a pigtail he would have been the living portrait of a Prime Minister of the days of the elder Pitt.

A ROYAL warrant has been issued authorizing prizes to be given in the army for good swordsmanship and lance practice, under certain regulations which are to be laid down by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief from time to time. The first prize is to be given to the best swordsman of each regiment in which all the squadrons shall have competed with an average of at least forty men, a squadron in the Household Cavalry, or sixty men in other regiments, and will consist of £5 and a badge of cross swords and crown worked in gold, to be worn on the left arm. The second prize is to be awarded to the best swordsman in each squadron, and will consist of £3 and a badge of cross swords worked in gold. The third prize will be given to swordsmen in each squadron, in the proportion of one prize for every twenty men competing, in addition to the holders of the first and second prizes, and will consist of £1 10s. and a badge of cross swords worked in worsted. No two of the above prizes will be held by the same soldier. Similar prizes will be given for good lance practice in lancer regiments.

BELL RINGING FOR DEAD PAUPERS.—There has been some parochial excitement at Preston in reference to the legality of continuing to pay for bell ringing on the death and funeral of paupers in the cemetery. No fees are claimed for bell ringing—probably because there are none—on account of those interred in the dissenters' portion of the cemetery; but for those buried in either the Roman Catholic or Church of England sections of it 1s. 6d. each is levied. One of the guardians tried the other week to get a motion carried at the board condemnatory of the practice of paying the sum named, but he failed; afterwards he appealed to Mr. Rees, the district poor-law auditor, alleging that the bell was never tolled, and should not, therefore, be paid for; and that on the score of not having been ordered it ought not to be recognised. Mr. Rees has informed the guardians that the Act of Parliament authorised them to pay, upon the burial of poor persons, the fees customary in the parish; and that the fees now complained of did not exceed the amount limited by the statute.

SHIPPING OF THE EMPIRE.—The annual returns relating to shipping have been presented to the House of Commons, on the motion this Session of Mr. Stevenson. They show that at the end of the year 1868 there stood registered at ports of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands 25,500 sailing vessels of 4,878,233 tons, and 2,944 steam vessels of 902,297 tons; and in the British possessions 11,370 sailing vessels of 1,380,991 tons, and 523 steam vessels of 74,604 tons; making in the whole 36,870 sailing vessels of 6,259,224 tons, and 3,467 steam vessels of 976,901 tons. If we go back to 1859, as a date sufficiently distant to show the progress of shipping, we find at the end of that year registered at ports of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands 25,734 sailing vessels of 4,226,355 tons, and 1,918 steam vessels of 436,836 tons; and in the British possessions 10,177 sailing vessels of 961,283 tons, and 321 steam vessels of 35,928 tons; making in the whole 35,961 sailing vessels of 5,187,638 tons, and 2,239 steam vessels of 472,764 tons. The grand totals are these:—In 1859, 38,200 vessels of 6,660,402 tons; and in 1868, 40,327 vessels of 7,236,125 tons.

THE STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—There was a State ball on Friday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of 1,800 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived shortly after ten o'clock. The other members of the Royal Family present were—the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince and Princess of Teck. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family, entered the ball-room at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of blue crepe and tulle over blue silk, trimmed with rich Brussels lace, forget-me-nots, and yellow roses; head-dress, diamonds and forget-me-nots; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Danish, and the order of Catherine of Russia. Princess Louise wore a white tulle dress trimmed with lace and a blue satin tunic with bunches of different coloured roses; head-dress, a wreath of roses intermixed with diamonds; ornaments, diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

THE trade reports for the past week do not show any very striking alterations. In Birmingham the home trade remains slack, but in the foreign departments more than an average amount of business for the season is being done. In the wool trade at Bradford the tone is much more cheerful than it has been for some time past, but at Huddersfield there is very little doing in the way of fresh business. At Halifax the home trade is steady, but the foreign branches are not so good. At Leicester the hosiery and elastic web trades are very flat; the boot and shoe home trade shows rather more activity, but the export demand is very limited. The cloth halls at Leeds have been well attended, and the autumnal season seems to have thoroughly set in. At Dundee the symptoms of improvement manifested last week continue. The flax market is easy, and jute and jute yarns are firm in price, with an upward tendency. At Manchester a fair amount of business has been done at advanced prices. From Newcastle-on-Tyne it is reported that the north-eastern ports are all very clear of shipping, and that such as come to hand have ready terms. At Nottingham some branches of the lace trade continue healthy; in the hosiery trade there is no improvement. The iron trade at Barnley and Newport is tolerably steady; but from Middlesbrough and Stoke-upon-Trent the report is that there is very little animation. At Sheffield there is considerable activity, particularly in the heavy branches of trade.

HYDROPHOBIA.—During the past week considerable excitement has been caused in several districts on the south-eastern side of

Preston in consequence of the death of several animals belonging to farmers from hydrophobia. For some time past several stray dogs have appeared about the district, and one of them appears to have been mad and to have run at and bitten whatever it met with. A milch cow belonging to Mr. Joseph Eatough, farmer, of Madghulbank, Clayton-le-Dale, showed signs of illness one day, became worse in spite of all the attention paid to it, showed signs of restlessness and wildness, and eventually died, apparently from hydrophobia. A milch cow belonging to Mr. William Bourne, of Salesbury-hall, was similarly affected on another day, and also died. A third cow, the property of Mr. George Ashton, who resides in Obaldeston, was afterwards taken ill just in the same way as those referred to, and likewise died. Finally, a pony belonging to Mr. Samuel Longworth, who lives in the district, was next seized with illness, became restive, tore the flesh from its legs with its teeth, and died. A dog which had been running about the neighbourhood was seen to bite the pony a short time ago while it was standing at the door of the Black Bull, in Langham. An effort was made to secure the dog, but the rabid animal managed to escape. It is conjectured by the farmers of the district that this dog, which is still at large, has been the cause of all the havoc committed.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE LONDON FENIANS.—A demonstration of the London Fenians and their sympathisers, under the superintendence of the Fenian Amnesty Committee, took place on Monday morning, the ostensible object being to "celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of American independence, July 4." The meeting place was Finsbury-square, and the destination High Beach, a place of resort for excursionists, in Essex, a few miles from Loughton. By nine o'clock about a dozen vans, several omnibuses, and private vehicles were congregated in a square together with a great mass of people, about 2,000 in number. The large majority of this crowd were Irish artisans and labourers, and nearly all wore a piece of green ribbon affixed to some portion of their dress. Their undigested expressions of opinion in face of the presence of a number of police, both in uniform and private clothes, proclaimed their Fenian sentiments. At eleven o'clock the procession started for its destination, headed by marshals with green scarves, on horseback, before whom was carried a large green silk flag, with the harp in the centre and the shamrock at each corner. Then came the band, followed by vans containing the committee and members of the United Labourers' Society, accompanied by several flags. These were followed by a general body of excursionists, and a large silk flag containing the "stars and stripes" of the United States. The rear of the procession consisted of a number of private vehicles. Independent of these there were 25 vans, containing from 30 to 40 persons each, and the total number of excursionists must have fallen little short of 1,000. Arrived at their destination, during the afternoon a public meeting was held, at which speeches were made and a memorial agreed to praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## HUNGARY.

Pesth, July 6.

The Lower House of the Diet has been engaged for the past 12 days in discussing a bill relating to the appointment of judges. The debate terminated to-day, and the bill, which entirely does away with the principle of election, was passed by 203 votes against 156.

## THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

Tauris, July 4.

Cholera appeared on the 1st inst. at Teheran, and was still on the increase. There were about 30 cases reported every day.

## SPAIN.

Madrid, July 6, Evening.

The Ministerial crisis may be looked upon as at an end. Senor Zorilla (Progressist) will be Minister of Justice; Senor Martos (Monarchical Democrat), Minister of Public Works; and Senor Becerra (Monarchical Democrat), Minister for the Colonies.

## CANADA.

Ottawa, June 22.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued to-day with the customary ceremonies.

Twelve persons engaged in lumbering on the lakes near Fredericton, New Brunswick, were fatally poisoned recently by drinking tea in which a lizard had been boiled.

## AMERICA AND CUBA.

New York, July 1.

The national monument at Gettysburg, in memory of all the soldiers who fell there, was dedicated to-day. All the survivors of the battle, as well as numerous civic societies, were invited to be present. An address was delivered by Senator Morton, of Indiana. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher offered up prayer, and a poem was recited by Mr. Bayard Taylor.

New York, July 4.

A few leaders of the Cuban filibusters have been committed for trial, and the remainder have been discharged. Colonel Ryan and 300 men are still uncaptured.

Terrible floods have occurred in Northern Missouri and Kansas, and have been attended by great loss of life and property.

The Swedish settlement on the Kaw river has been inundated, and 20 of the settlers were drowned.

New York, July 5.

Intelligence from Cuba announces that General Caballero de Rodas has released a number of political prisoners, and is pursuing generally a conciliatory course. He is, however, at the same time reorganising the Spanish forces for a vigorous campaign, if necessary. The insurgents under General Jordan have captured Holguin.

New York, July 6.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated enthusiastically throughout the North, but much apathy is reported to have been manifested in the South.

VELOCIPEDES.—We were invited by Messrs. Whight and Mann of 143, Holborn Hill, to inspect their new two-wheeled Velocipedes, and after making a very careful inspection of the admirable workmanship, strength, &c., &c., decidedly pronounced them to be far superior to any we have yet seen either of British or American manufacture.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flauency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, flatulency, nausea, and vomiting, wasting, talpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68, 13: "R. M. R."—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 12lb., 22s., at all grocers.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]



**THE SMITHFIELD TRAGEDY.—THE FUNERAL.**

On Friday morning, last week, after the conclusion of the inquest, when the verdict was that the father and mother administered the poison while of unsound mind, a large crowd of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Hosier-lane, Smithfield, to witness the funeral of the Duggins—father, mother, and six children. The funeral arrangements were in the hands of the parish undertaker, as the relatives of the deceased family declined to bear any of the expenses. The eight coffins were of plain deal, lampblack over. On each was a plate, bearing the name and age of the deceased. Every room in the place looked untidy and miserable, the furniture being scanty and shabby. All the furniture, books, clothes, and everything found in the house will be sold by the West London Union to defray the expenses of the funeral. At ten minutes to two o'clock, Inspector Everitt and a large body of the reserve force made their appearance at the Smithfield end of Hosier-lane, and after some trouble succeeded in making a passage down to the house. All in the crowd believed that the hearses would follow the police, and while they were

**GRAND BANQUET AT THE TRINITY HOUSE.**

On Saturday evening the corporation of the Trinity House entertained his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, her Majesty's Ministers, and many other persons of distinction, at dinner in their hall on Tower Hill. The prince presided on the occasion, in the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, the master of the corporation, and was supported, right and left, by their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur and Prince Christian, their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Teck and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bruce, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cardwell, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir John Pakington.

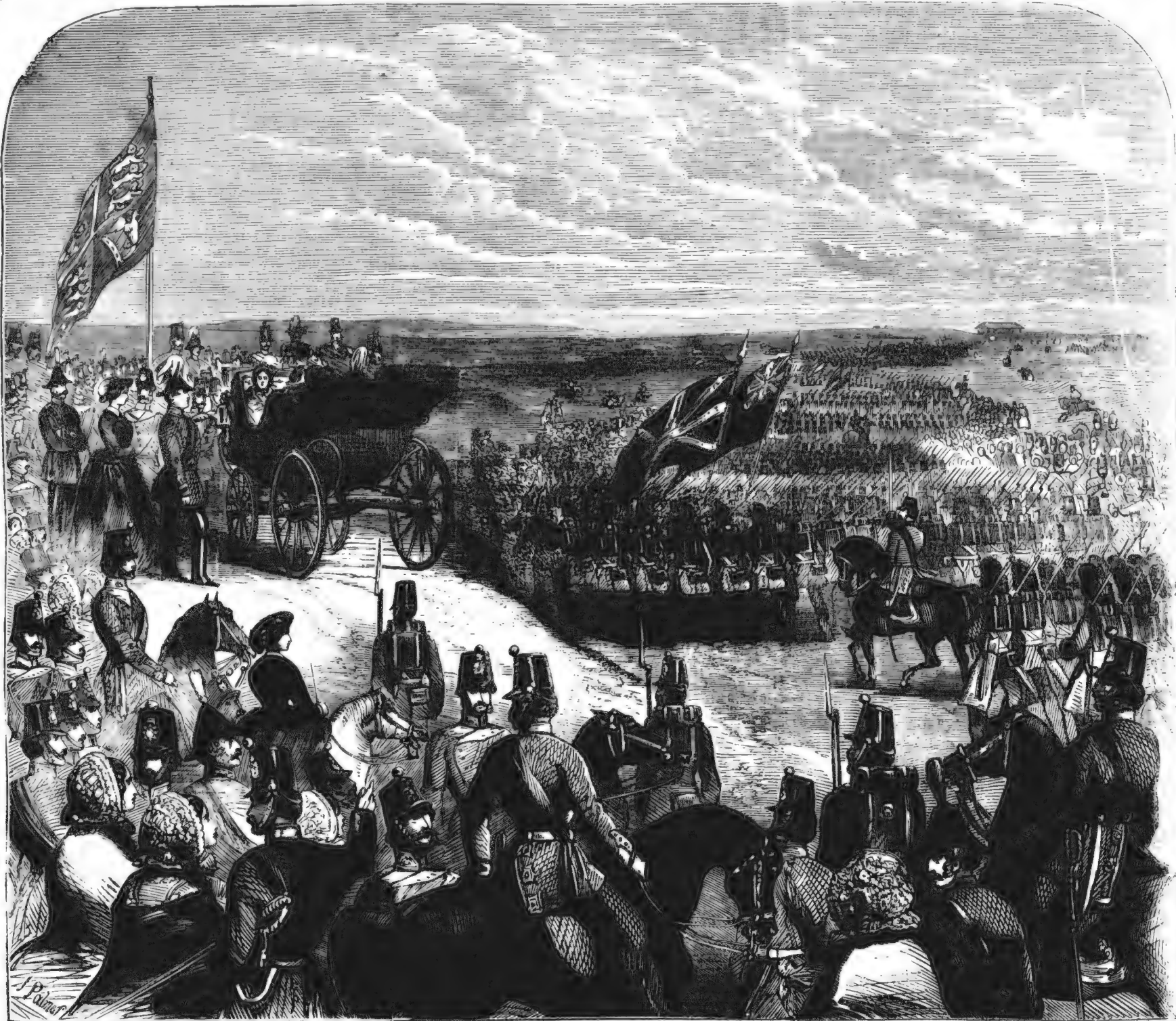
The Prince of Wales, attended by General Sir W. Knollys, Lord Alfred Hervey, and Captain A. Ellis, arrived shortly before seven o'clock, and was received at the entrance with every mark of consideration and respect by the deputy master (Sir Frederick Arrow), and the rest of the Elder Brethren present in a body, among whom were Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. Thence his royal highness was escorted to the

**THE LOSS OF THE BLUE JACKET.**

The following intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Friday last week:—

Stanley, Falkland Islands, May 1.  
The Antonio Vincent (M'Auliffe, master) arrived here on the 3d April, having on board a boat's crew of eight men (three having died) of the ship Blue Jacket, from Lyttleton, New Zealand, to London, which vessel was burnt at sea 9th March. About £10,000 in gold was in the boat, and will be forwarded by H.M.S. Megara.

Another account, under date of 25th May, from Buenos Ayres, states that a newspaper publishes a report brought per Foam from Stanley, Falkland Isles, to the effect that the Antonio Vincent brought to the latter place nine men, and 14 bars of gold, valued at £15,000, ex Blue Jacket. The men were in the boat from the 9th to the 29th March. Four died in the boat, and three on board the Antonio Vincent. The boat was for one day in company with a yacht, in charge of the master, White, and one lifeboat in charge of the second mate, after which they parted company.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.—(SEE PAGE 1285.)

watching the Smithfield end of the lane, another body of police made their appearance, and the hearses appeared at the other. The difficulty of getting the hearses up to the house was very great, and only for the energy displayed by the police life would have been lost. When both the hearses were drawn up before the door, there was a cry of "Hats off!" and the order was obeyed. The coffins of Duggin and three of his children were then brought out and placed in the hearse, which was then moved about two yards forward. The coffins containing the bodies of Mrs. Duggin, her eldest son, and her eldest daughter, and that of her youngest child, were then placed in the second hearse. The police managed to make a passage through the crowd, and by that means the hearses were able to get into Smithfield, where they were followed by several thousand persons. The hearses were driven to Ilford, where the whole family was buried in one grave.

drawing-room, and afterwards to the board-room, where, at a court specially convened for the purpose, he took the oaths as an Elder Brother, and was enrolled a member of the corporation. From the court-room his royal highness was conducted to the banqueting-hall, followed by the rest of the company in the order of rank.

The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, was in attendance, and played during dinner.

On the removal of the cloth, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, proposed the "health of her Majesty the Queen."

**AMERICAN ADVERTISING.**—The following advertisement appears in a New York paper:—A correspondent wants to know what kind of a broom the young lady in the novel used when she swept back the ringlets from her classic brow. We don't know, and shouldn't answer if we did. We only undertake to answer queries of a practical and useful character. If our correspondent, who we presume is a gentleman, had asked who was the best and most popular hatter in the city, we would have promptly and unhesitatingly answered (here follow name and address.)

It is evident from these details that it is the third mate's boat which has been picked up. According to the captain's report there were 31 men in the two missing life-boats. The names of the men saved have not yet come to hand. The value of the gold saved is probably exaggerated, as the captain stated that each boat only contained one box of gold, valued at about £4,000.

**SCIENCE AND ART.**—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 53 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

**PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.**—Jerdon and Co., of the Phoenix Works, 10, Abchurch-lane, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete fonts of Old-style Letters, and execute orders for the printing of Bibles, Circulars, Reports, &c., by hand setting, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.



### THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT THROUGH NITRO-GLYCERINE.

A telegraphic message received in London as we were going to press last week, announced a terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine at about six miles from Carnarvon by which several lives were lost.

Full particulars since made public show that four tons of nitro-glycerine formed part of a cargo from Hamburg to Carnarvon, consigned to Messrs. Winton and Co., for Messrs. Webb and Cragg, Glynrhonwy Slate Quarry, Llanberis. The ship was moored in the river Menai, and a portion of the explosive oil having been placed in the Llanddwyn Magazine, the rest was brought in lighters and placed on the quay in Carnarvon. About 1 p.m. on the Wednesday, the hour appointed to cart that portion to the quarries, some of the vehicles did not arrive, and after some hours' delay, two carters who have been killed undertook to remove a portion of the nitro-glycerine. Their carts left about 4 p.m. for Glynrhonwy Quarry, one of the numerous quarries lately opened on the southern side of the Vale of Llanberis, and at the foot of Snowdon. Both carts were together, and were no more than a few yards of each other some seconds before the explosion. At the time the quarrymen were returning along the road from their occupation to Cwm-y-glo village, and on a sudden, with no hint of warning, those quarrymen in front of the carts and those behind heard one long continuous explosion of terrific noise. The spot being surrounded by high mountain

sin. in diameter, 7ft. deep, and a horse length apart. The stones appear to have been subjected to a terrible rotatory motion, and the holes are in the shape of an inverted cone.

The investigation at the inquest passed off very smoothly, the jury being quarrymen from the neighbourhood.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Five people are now dead, besides the two carters. Three amputations have been made, and seven persons are severely injured.

### THE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The exceptionally excited state of the Protestants of the North of Ireland has caused the advent of the present month to be viewed with somewhat of apprehension. The equilibrium of that part of the country being more than ordinarily unstable, it was feared—and the fear still exists—that trouble might arise out of the customary annual processions of the Orange faction. The 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim in 1791, is, of course, their grand day. But the 1st of July is also a day of party collisions. It is the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. The 1st of July is therefore looked on as the commencement of these mischievous and exasperating demonstrations. It might have been thought that the dictates of prudence and self-interest, even if no higher motives were called into play, would have prevented any outward manifestation of rancorous intolerance. The expectation

### THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

The following telegrams have been received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from Captain Sherard Osborn and Sir Daniel Gooch:—

"BREST, July 3, 7.30 a.m. (Greenwich time.)"

"All going well. Mr. May reports that the tests are proceeding satisfactorily, and speaking signals excellent. Have just sent on all your last night's intelligence."

"BREST, July 3, Evening."

"GOOCH TO OSBORN."

"Great Eastern.—Position at noon to-day, lat. 47.26, lon. 33.10. Distance run, 1,145 miles; cable paid out, 1,281 miles. Signals splendid. Mr. May reports the usual tests to be perfectly satisfactory. Weather is very fine here; no westerly swell. You will observe that the ship yesterday had done half the deep water distance between France and the Great Bank. Despatched at 4.30 p.m. (Greenwich time.)"

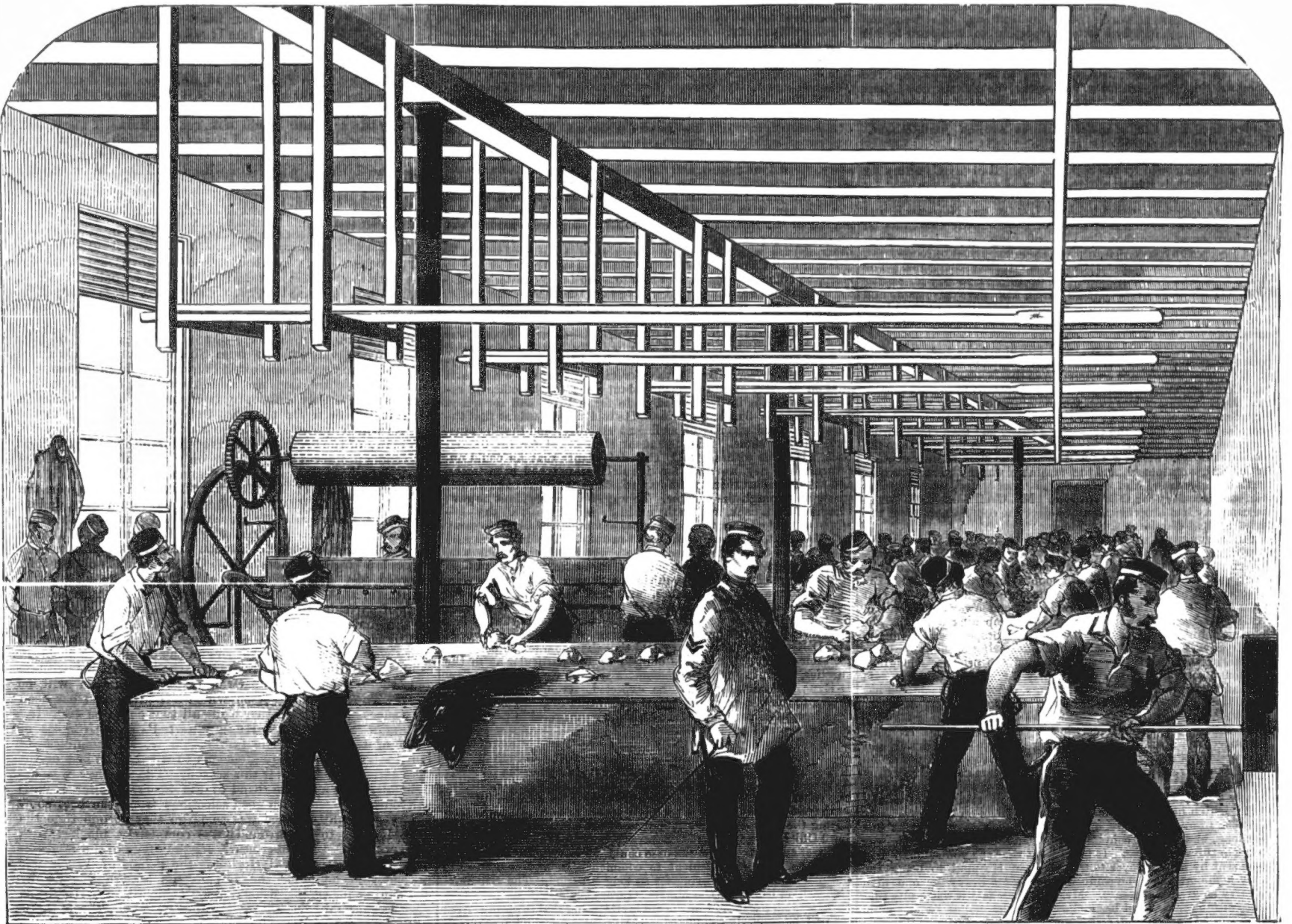
"BREST, July 4."

"All going well. Tests and signals satisfactory. The Great Eastern spoke last night the David May, Nutt, bound west, from Liverpool. The Chilterton lost one of her lifeboats during Wednesday's gale. Despatched at 8.50 a.m. (Greenwich time.)"

"BREST, July 4."

"GOOCH TO OSBORN."

"Great Eastern.—Noon position to-day, latitude 46.54



THE BAKERY AT ALDERSHOT.—(SEE PAGE 1285.)

on three sides, the echo of the first explosion reverberated several times as some of those that witnessed the accident state, and one mountain seemed to throw the noise with quick successive strokes from one side of the valley to the other over the lakes. The two lakes especially the lower, were all at once greatly agitated, and rolled in mighty waves from north to south. Clouds of dust, stones, portions of the carts, and the walls around for two rods were thrown to a great height, or cast longitudinally, either into the morass on one side, or on the rocks adjacent. The third of the circumference of a wheel was thrown 50 yards high, and fell near a cottager's garden on the side of a rocky hill 300 yards off. Portions of flesh and bones (whether human or those of the horses) were collected indiscriminately from a radius of 50 yards. The Cwm-y-glo Railway Station (the nearest building to the scene of the accident), an inn, lately finished, close by, and several fortunately unfinished houses a little further on, as well as a chapel, present a desolate sight. Roofs near the scene of the accident were pierced through by falling stones into network. Window frames are blown in and destroyed. The massive doors of the goods department of the railway station are shattered. Windows all round, within a radius of two miles, present marks of the explosion. Scores of men were thrown down.

Besides the killed about twelve have been badly hurt, and about as many slightly injured. Such was the terrible power of the oil, that the spot where each cart is supposed to have been at the time of the accident is marked by two deep and perfectly circular holes of the same size, each measuring 7ft

has not been realized. At Portadown the triumph of one hundred and seventy-nine years ago was celebrated "according to custom," we are told, by the lighting of a bonfire, and it would appear that when the police attempted to carry out the law by extinguishing it they were violently attacked with stones, and had to defend themselves with their firearms, killing one person and wounding another.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORE never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains no hair oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 268, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

longitude 36.4. Total distance run, 1,269 miles; cable paid out, 1,420 miles. Signals splendid. Mr. May reports up to time of this being despatched, 5.10 p.m. (Greenwich time), that speaking signals could not be better, and that test, as usual, was satisfactory. Fine weather here, and no westerly swell."

"BREST, July 6th, 10 a.m. (Greenwich time.)"

"All going well. Test, as usual, proceeding satisfactorily, and communication with the ship most perfect. Shall not report weather in future. Great Eastern is now in American waters."

"BREST, July 6"

"GOOCH TO OSBORN."

"Great Eastern.—Ship's position at noon, lat. 45.30, lon. 41.42. Total distance run, 1,524 miles; cable paid out, 1,700 miles. Signals splendid. Insulation very high. Heavy gale blowing from N.W. since last night. All going on well on board."

"Mr. May reports tests here satisfactory. Signals from ship could not be better. Despatched at 5.16 p.m."

From this it will be seen how satisfactorily all is progressing. The rumour that reached London last week to the effect that communication was interrupted—when it was feared something serious was wrong—arose from the fact that during a severe storm the cable, to insure its safety, was cut and buoyed. Our illustration of the paying-out must prove interesting to all classes of readers.



## LAW AND POLICE.

A BUTCHER and sausage-maker named Charles Walters, of 4, Little Andrew-street, Seven Dials, was summoned at Marlborough-street on Monday for having meat on his premises for sale unfit for human food. Dr. Ross, medical officer of health for St. Giles's, had examined the meat, and said any person eating sausages made of it would be liable to be attacked by vomiting and diarrhoea. Mr. D'Eyncourt said there was a previous conviction against the defendant, and the only question in his mind was whether he should fine the defendant the full penalty or commit him. He would, however, fine him £20, and he hoped, if he was brought again to that court, the magistrate would not inflict any fine.

HOW SHOULD AN APPRENTICE TRAVEL?—A novel question in apprentice law and practice has just been decided in the Glasgow Sheriff Court. An apprentice sent by his employers to Greenock refused to travel by the third-class "stand-up" carriages, and was dismissed for disobeying orders. He accordingly brought an action against them for wrongful dismissal. Evidence was given to the effect that apprentices in similar establishments enjoyed the luxury of third-class "with seats" when they were sent to Greenock. The defendants also brought forward evidence to show that their practice had invariably been to send the boys in the "stand-up" except in bad weather, and that they did so solely to save expense to the customers. The sheriff decided in favour of the defendants.

At the Guildhall on Monday George Richard Smith was charged with obtaining a situation under the corporation by means of a forged character. Some time ago there was a vacancy for a junior clerk in the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and the committee received, among other applications, one from the prisoner, accompanied by a letter purporting to be signed by his former employers, recommending him as a "steady, honest, and pushing young man." On the strength of that recommendation the prisoner was elected; but it coming to the knowledge of the committee that the character was a forgery, the present proceedings were instituted. The prisoner pleaded guilty to "attempting to obtain" a situation by a forged character, and Sir Robert W. Carden fined him £20, or in default three months' hard labour. The fine was at once paid.

At the Mansion House on Monday Mr. John White, of New-cross, was summoned by the South Eastern Railway Company for travelling on their line in a higher class of carriage than that for which he had obtained a ticket. The defendant is a holder of a third-class quarterly ticket between London and New-cross, and according to the evidence of three of the company's servants on the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th of June, he got into a first-class carriage and travelled in it from Cannon-street to New-cross, there being plenty of room in the third-class carriages. The excess fare, 9d., was demanded, but he refused to pay it, saying there was no room in the third class, and gave his name and address. Alderman Sir William Rose said the case had been satisfactorily proved to him, and he fined the defendant 20s. and costs.

A MONUMENTAL MASON IN TROUBLE.—At the Highgate police-court on Monday W. P. Mills, a monumental mason living at Holloway, summoned a constable in the service of the Highgate Cemetery Company for assault. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant had been found in the cemetery "touting" for orders from persons who were looking at the graves, and, in accordance with one of the company's rules, had been ejected from the cemetery and forbidden to enter it again. A few days ago the complainant came with a workman to do some work in the cemetery for one of his customers, and the constable under the superintendent's orders, turned him out, using, it was stated, no more force than was necessary for that purpose. Mr. Croll said he believed the company had a perfect right to eject the complainant from the cemetery, and dismissed the summons.

THE GOVERNOR OF MILLBANK PRISON AND HIS SERVANT.—A woman named Jane Danckley, late servant to Mr. Morrish, governor of Millbank prison, was charged at Westminster police-court, on Saturday morning, with robbery. Mr. Morrish said the prisoner had been in his service for three years, and hearing that when she left the other day she had taken away a cartload of things, his suspicions were aroused, and on opening a bundle she had left behind he found that it contained property belonging to him. Several blankets and other articles being missing he communicated with the police, who searched the prisoner's lodgings and found some of the missing property there. The prisoner said she had "borrowed" some of the things, others she considered herquisites, and some had been given to her by Mrs. Morrish. She was remanded.

At Bow-street, Tuesday morning, a young man named Herbert, an undertaker's assistant, was charged with being drunk and having in his possession a coffin and dead body, of which he could give no satisfactory account. A policeman stated that he found the defendant in Mickleburgh-square at midnight, evidently the worse for drink, and incapable of taking care of the coffin, which he was continually putting down on the pavement. He took him into custody, and the coffin, which was about five feet long, and which contained the dead body of a child, was taken to the workhouse. It turned out that the young man had been sent by his employer to the German Hospital to bring the body home, and that the coffin was really too heavy for one man to carry so great a distance. Mr. Vaughan said it was a pity that more discretion had not been shown by the police, who should have sought out the undertaker and the father of the child. No doubt the defendant had become exhausted, and had probably taken more drink than was good for him; but some allowance might have been made considering that he had carried the coffin five miles. He directed the defendant to be discharged, and the coffin restored to the father of the child.

ROBBERY BY A PORTER.—At the Wandsworth police-court Henry Tuppington, a porter, was charged with stealing a bottle of brandy. Mr. John Edward Walker, a grocer, of Union-place, Clapham-rise, said the prisoner was in his employ as porter. On Tuesday afternoon he went into his stable and found a bottle with brandy in it under a rug in the cart. He asked the prisoner how it came there, and he replied that it had been given to him by the cook of Mr. White, a customer. The witness took the bottle, and said he should inquire into the matter, as he thought it very strange that it should have been given to him. When he went back to his shop he saw the prisoner running in the direction of Mr. White's. He ran after him and caught him, and the prisoner then confessed that he took the bottle of brandy out of the shop. A key was afterwards found upon him which fitted the witness's wine and spirit casks. The key had been lost for a year and a half. The prisoner had been in his employ for eight years. A policeman said he found at the prisoner's lodgings three new brushes, fourteen empty brandy and whisky bottles, and a soda-water bottle containing gin. He also found nutmegs, packages of soap, and other things. Mr. Dayman said it was a bad case, and sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—Mr. Patterson, the police magistrate at Greenwich, gave his decision on Saturday in the case of Dr. Armstrong, who was summoned some days previously by the South Eastern Railway Company for alighting at New-cross with a return-ticket instead of going on to London-bridge, where the ticket was issued. Mr. Patterson said that as there was on the ticket a special endorsement that if used for any other stations than those named on it the ticket would be cancelled he was of opinion that the defendant, when he took the ticket at London-bridge, entered into a special contract with the company to

convey him to and from the place named on it, the implied consideration being that between those two points the company would carry him at a cheaper rate than by ordinary trains. The defendant, therefore, had no right to get out at any intermediate station short of that named on the ticket, and by so doing he determined the special contract, and rendered himself liable to the excess fare. It was urged by the defendant that New-cross, being within the metropolitan district, was to all intents and purposes "London;" but Mr. Patterson said he could attach no weight to this argument. He therefore convicted the defendant of the offence charged, and imposed a penalty of 1s. 6d. and costs. He added that he should be only too glad if the defendant would take the case before a higher tribunal, as the matter was of great importance to the company and the public, and should be finally settled.

The Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Saturday on a case (Farrer v. Closs) of some importance to trade unions and friendly societies. The case arose from proceedings taken against the secretary of a friendly society, called the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, for wilfully misappropriating £40 belonging to the society. The justices found that the guilt of the accused was clearly proved, but they dismissed the complaint on the ground that the society was not entitled to the remedy provided by the Friendly Societies Act, because they were of opinion that the rules of the society showed an illegal purpose, as their funds might be made available in aid of strikes. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor were in favour of affirming the decision of the magistrates. Mr. Justice Hannan, who took the opposite view of the question, could see no ground for supposing that the rules were not honestly framed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of a friendly society, and Mr. Justice Hyes concurred. The court being thus equally divided in opinion, the junior judge withdrew his judgment, and judgment was entered for the appellant.

PLATE ROBBERY.—At Marlborough-street, John Smith was charged with stealing plate belonging to Mrs. Matilda Farmer, of 20, Hertford-street, Mayfair. There was another charge against him of stealing plate, the property of Mr. William Benson, of 77, Wimpole-street. On Sunday last the prisoner offered for sale to Mr. Mellish, pawnbroker, of 15, Duke-street, Manchester-square, four silver spoons with a crest on them, but the account he gave of the manner in which he became possessed of them not being considered satisfactory, the spoons were detained. The prisoner went out on the pretence of bringing a friend to corroborate his story, but did not return, and the police were then communicated with. The spoons were identified as the property of Mrs. Farmer, and it was proved that the prisoner had been at the house to see the footman, with whom he was acquainted. A footman in the employ of Mr. Benson identified two forks and three spoons found on the prisoner as belonging to his master, and said that eleven other articles which had been stolen were still missing. The prisoner called on him, and having stated that he had nowhere to sleep, he (the witness) allowed him to sleep in his master's house for a night or two, although it was against the rules of the house, and afterwards the plate was missed. The prisoner was remanded.

LOAN OFFICES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.—Charles Scanes was charged at Marlborough-street with wilfully breaking a pane of glass at the Commercial Loan Office, 84, Wells-street, Oxford-street. Mr. George Brodie, the secretary of the loan office, said that on Monday evening the defendant came to the office in reference to an application he had made for a loan, and for which he had paid 6s. 6d. for inquiries. He told the defendant that the surety proposed was not of sufficient stability, and that he must have another name. The defendant then asked for his 6s. 6d. back. He (the witness) told the defendant that he could not return the money, as it was for inquiries which had been made, and the defendant then took up an inkstand from the counter and threw it through the window. To appease the defendant he gave him his 6s. 6d. back, and he then said he would break all the windows, and as he was much excited and appeared likely to carry out his threat, he gave him into custody. The defendant said that he offered a gentleman as surety who was worth thousands, and also offered a bill of sale on his furniture, which had been seen. He paid 6s. 6d. for inquiries, although the inquiries were made within a mile of the office, and then his surety, as was the practice, was objected to, so that he might be charged another 6s. 6d. for inquiries respecting a second, and finding that he had been swindled, his temper got the better of him. In answer to Mr. D'Eyncourt, the secretary said that they charged 20 per cent. for their money. They were obliged to be particular as to the sureties, as many of their customers were "very shifty." Mr. D'Eyncourt said that must be expected, as none but persons driven to the last extremity would ever think of going to an office for a loan at 20 per cent. The defendant would have to pay 5s. for the damage and a fine of 5s.

THE OVEREND AND GURNEY CASE.—On Tuesday morning at the opening of the nisi prius sittings at the Guildhall, the Attorney-General said he was instructed on behalf of the prosecution in this case to apply to have the trial postponed until the December sittings. His application was founded upon an affidavit setting out that it would be utterly impossible to conclude the trial during the few days which remained of the present sittings. The Lord Chief Justice said that Saturday would be the last day of the sittings, and that unless the case could be concluded by then it would be very inconvenient to commence it, and be obliged to postpone the further hearing for so long a period. The Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Messrs. Gurney, said that he perceived there was no paragraph in the affidavit stating that the prosecution was to be properly conducted. He certainly should oppose an adjournment of the case unless an assurance to that effect were given. The Attorney-General said he could not give an absolute assurance that he was to be instructed to undertake the case, but he believed he was to be. The Solicitor-General said he would be quite satisfied with the assurance of his learned friend. Sir J. Karslake, on behalf of Mr. Gordon, said it was most inconvenient to a gentleman in his client's position to have such an accusation kept hanging over him. The learned counsel said he, too, must insist upon an assurance that the case, if postponed, would be conducted according to the rules of the court. The Solicitor-General likewise adverted upon the hardship of the Messrs. Gurney's position. While these charges were pending they were day after day exposed to the most merciless attacks on the part of the press, attacks which he should not stop to characterize as they deserved. Ultimately it was agreed that the trial should be postponed until the December sittings, and an amended affidavit was, it is understood, put in embodying the stipulation insisted upon by the defendants' counsel.

SUICIDE BY A GAS FOREMAN.—Mr. Langham has held an inquest in Clare-market respecting the death of a man named Thomas May. His widow stated that about two years ago her husband was employed as foreman over the lampfitters of the London Gas Works, but was discharged for inattention to his duties. Since then he had taken to drink, and had frequently threatened to murder her and kill himself. On Tuesday evening, last week, she found the deceased lying on his bed in a senseless state. A jug was on the table containing a dark liquid. A medical witness said that death had been caused by carbolic acid, which the deceased had mixed with some beer, and it was further proved that he had taken a bottle of the acid from the shop of a chemist whose windows he had been engaged to clean earlier in the day. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## NEW THAMES YACHT CLUB.

On Saturday morning the first ocean race of the above flourishing club took place from the Thames to Harwich. The entries were as follow:

Yachts.	Tons.	Rig.	Owners.
Cambra	138	schooner	Mr. James Ashbury.
Gloriana	133	schooner	Mr. A. O. Wilkinson.
Flying Cloud	89	schooner	Count Batthyany.
Amy	70	schooner	Mr. L. G. Crosby.
Druid	80	yawl	Mr. T. Grove, jun.
Nettle	40	cutter	Mr. J. D. Lee.
Thought	24	cutter	Mr. J. Wells.
Amazon	46	cutter	Mr. H. F. Smith.

Conditions.—To sail in the ordinary fittings, in sea-going trim, to the satisfaction of the committee; no restriction as to canvas; no limitation to the number of friends on board; a pilot, but no extra hands allowed; vessels to carry their boats, anchors, cables, &c.

The *Cambra* did not start; neither did the *Amazon*, in consequence of the sudden death of the owner of the latter on the Friday. The start took place at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, from the Lower Hope, about a mile and a quarter below Coal-house Point. All lower sails were allowed to be set, and they started smartly, especially the *Druid* and the *Thought*, the latter jumping off with the lead on the port tack, the wind coming from N.E. by N.

Cork-light-ship was passed thus:—*Druid*, 8.0; *Gloriana*, 8.8; *Flying Cloud*, 8.20; *Thought*, 8.40; the *Nettle* and *Amy*, close together, an hour later. The *Nettle* met with another serious accident at the Gunfleet, and the *Amy* passed her, but they had a capital race all the rest of the way in the dark. After passing the Cork Light the *Thought* gained considerably on the *Flying Cloud*, and *Gloriana* came up to the *Druid* hand over hand; so that it was a question as they passed the Bell Buoy and hauled in their main sheets whether the schooner would not get in first. The *Druid*, however, was to windward; and although night was falling as they passed the flag-boat, those who had remained to see the finish were gratified with a dead heat between the *Druid* and *Gloriana*, thus:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Druid</i>	8	41	50
<i>Gloriana</i>	8	44	50
<i>Flying Cloud</i>	9	21	0
<i>Thought</i>	9	31	0

The others came in about ten o'clock. *Druid* won the first prize by time; *Thought* the second, being the first cutter; and *Gloriana* third. The prizes were £50, £30, and £20.

THE YORKSHIRE MOORS.—On the vast range of hills stretching in a direct line from Sheffield, and within a few miles of Manchester, and extending to the high grounds of North Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, the prospects of sport, so far as grouse shooting is concerned, is more cheerful than it has been for the past three years. Owing to the disease which destroyed a large number of birds two years ago many of the principal owners of moor either did not shoot over their preserves last year, or only partially so, and the result has been the prospect of some capital sport on the forthcoming 12th of August. At Boardhill Flatts, on the grounds of Sir L. Pilkington, the birds are numerous, and so far strong. Last year Mr. Stanhope had but little shooting at his extensive moors terminating at Dunford, but his doing so has ensured good sport for himself and his friends, as the covers are large and numerous. On the grounds of Lord E. Howard, Mr. Tolleimache, and others, near where the three counties meet, there are also plenty of birds, whilst several pairs of partridges have been seen there, which speaks well for the genial character of the breeding season. At Hazlehead and in the neighbourhood of Holmfirth, the reports are in every way cheering. The keepers on the chief of the enclosed estates, including those of Lords Wharfedale, Earl Fitzwilliam and others, state that the partridge shooting season will be good. The hatching season which has just closed has been very successful, the weather being all that could be desired.

PIGION SHOOTING IN HURLINGHAM PARK.—Upwards of 4000 of the elite of the fashionable world assembled at Hurlingham on Saturday afternoon to witness the last of the international matches for this season. The weather was delightfully fine, and the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards enlivened the scene with good selections from the best composers. The attendance was so large that at one time the road leading to the grounds was completely blocked with carriages, which included nearly all the drags of the Four-in-hand-Club. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present, and, honoured the club and its foreign visitors by contending for the prizes offered for competition. His Highness was accompanied by the Earl of Clonmell, the Marquis of Blandford, and Comte de Erdody. Our foreign friends won the second and third prizes, but the first was carried off by Captain George Pritchard, after a most exciting contest. It consists of a magnificent silver gilt vase 45 inches in height and is from the establishment of Mr. Joseph Pike, of New Bond-street. It is surrounded by a Baccanalian figure holding a cup, the lid of which is a fine specimen of repousse work, representing the elements, with masks, heads, &c. On the centre of the cup are finely executed mythological subjects in high relief, and the base consists of allegorical subjects in a similar style of workmanship, with fluted and beaded borders. On the stem are a number of musical figures and ckerabs, the whole being intersected with the rare graced work.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.—A despatch from Nimes reports an explosion by firedamp on Tuesday, at the coal mines of Besseges, by which eight persons were killed and 13 others dangerously injured.

MORE GUN ACCIDENTS.—A couple of gun accidents—one of them fatal—are reported from the west. Mr. John Bates, formerly chief manager and director of the West of England Bank at Bristol, lost his life on Friday. He resided at Umberleigh House, near Barnstaple, North Devon, and was shooting rabbits on the adjoining estates. While attending to his gun it exploded, the contents passing through his heart. His dead body was found lying on the face, with the gun by his side. The coroner's jury on Saturday brought in a verdict of "Accidental death." On Thursday Mr. White, gamekeeper to Mr. George Williams, near Helston, Cornwall, met with a singular accident. He was trying to stop some colts, and held up a double-barrelled gun for the purpose; it exploded, and the man received two shots through his right ankle. His recovery is hopeless.



## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

**A WHELOCIPED.**  
It has only one wheel,  
Neither treadle nor saddle;  
It is built in such shape  
That you don't have to straddle.  
The man who propels it  
Takes hold with his hands  
Of two parallel bars,  
And on the ground stands;  
Puts his feet in motion,  
One after the other,  
While the vehicle goes,  
Without any bother.  
This funny machine  
Has no painting or gilding;  
It is useful to carry  
Material for building—  
Shingles and shavings,  
Brick, lime, and plaster—  
And the lighter the load,  
It can travel the faster.  
It is better than a bicycle,  
For it isn't so narrow;  
And our wheelocipede  
We will call a wheelbarrow!

## TO A SCHOOL GIRL IN CHURCH.

Wink at me only with thine eyes,  
And I will wink with mine;  
Blow me a kiss but through thy veil,  
And I will not repine.  
I sent a note the other day—  
My note the butcher bore;  
Oh, if that note touch'd any chord,  
Some token I implore!  
Heed not thy mistress' awful frown,  
The sermon's source begun;  
For winking heaps of time there'll be  
Ere the discourse be done.  
Wink at me, then, with thy blue eyes,  
And I will wink with mine;  
Medusa-like thy mistress glares,  
And I foresee a shine!

A lawyer was once pleading a case that brought  
tears into the jurors' eyes, and everyone gave up  
the case as gone for the plaintiff.  
But the opposing counsel arose and said:  
"May it please the Court, I do not propose in  
this case to bore for water; but—"  
Here the tears were suddenly dried, laughter  
ensued, the ridiculousness of the case was ex-  
posed, and the defendant got clear.

**STICKS DIFFER.**—A yard-stick is very useful  
in a store; a stick on the stage is of no good use  
whatever; a stick in a tumbler is sometimes in  
danger of making the side-walk uneven to pede-  
strians; a stick of a husband or wife is apt to be  
much longer than is desired; and a stickful of  
matter is the commonest thing that is read in  
newspapers.

A new mode of dispersing a mob has been dis-  
covered, said to supersede the necessity of a  
military force. It is to pass around a contri-  
bution-box.

An Alabama young lady, caught smoking a  
cigar, gave it as her reason that "it made it  
smell as though there was a man around."

"MAN," says the anatomist, "changes entire-  
ly every seven years." "Therefore," says Jones,  
"my tailor should not ask me for the bill I con-  
tracted in 1862. I am not the same person;  
hence, I owe him nothing."

An Irishman, on arriving in this country, took  
a fancy to the Yankee girls, and wrote to his  
wife: "Dear Norah,—These melancholy lines  
are to inform you that I died yesterday, and hope  
you are enjoying the same blessing. I recommend  
you to marry Jimmy O'Rourke, and take care of  
the children. From your affectionate husband  
till death."

A LARGO RING.—At a recent lecture Professor  
X—stated that Saturn had a ring six thousand  
miles broad. "Bejabbers!" exclaimed an Irish-  
man who was present, "what a finger he must  
have!"

A SENTIMENTAL chap intends to petition Con-  
gress for a grant to improve the channels of affection,  
so that henceforth the course of true love may  
run smooth.

A CURIOUS BREED.—An Irishman, recom-  
mending a cow, said she would give good milk  
year after year without having calves, because it  
ran in the breed, as she came from a cow that  
never had a calf.

If a leaden bullet hits a man, what striking  
metamorphosis takes place?—The leaden bullet  
becomes felt.

**CHOP-FALLEN PEOPLE.**—Bankrupt butchers.  
An Irish emigrant hearing the sunset gun at  
Forthmouth asked a sailor, "What's that?"  
"Why, that's sunset," was the reply. "Sun-  
set!" exclaimed Pat; "and does the sun go down  
in this country with such a bang as that?"

If a gentleman were to ask the lady of his  
choice for permission to kiss her, what four news-  
papers would she mention? "See that there is  
no Spectator, no Observer, or no Advertiser, and  
then as many Times as you like."

A SCOTCHMAN, having hired himself to a farmer,  
had a cheese set down before him, that he might  
help himself. After some time the master said to  
him: "Sandy, you take a long time to breakfast!"  
"In troth, master," said Sandy, "a cheese o' this  
size is nae sae soon eaten as ye may think."

"MAMMA," said a little one one day, "have  
angels wings?" "Oh! certainly," says mamma,  
full of ideas derived from pictures, "they have  
wings." "Then what did they want a ladder for  
to get down to Jacob?"

"Why does father call mother honey?" asked  
a boy of his elder brother. "Can't think, except  
it's cause she wears a large comb in her head."  
The following colloquy took place between a  
surgeon and a rural patient:—"Now, my boy,  
take this when you go upstairs to bed." Boy:  
"E no got no stairs, sir. What must e do then?"

**APPROPRIATE ILLUSTRATIONS.**—A publisher  
was once asked what works he had in the press.  
"Why, the history of the Bank, with notes; the

Art of Cookery, with plates; and the Science of  
Single-stick, with woodcuts."

"CAN you tell me who was the oldest man?"  
asked a schoolmaster of his pupil. "No sir,"  
said the urchin; "I know who was the oldest  
woman." "Who?" "Ann Tiquity, sir."

THAT was a triumphant appeal of an Irishman,  
who was a lover of antiquity, who, in arguing the  
superiority of old architecture over the new, said—  
"Where will you find any modern building that  
lasted so long as the ancient?"

**OBJECTIONABLE FEMALES.**—Miss Ann Thropy,  
Big Amy, Polly Gamy, Charlotte Ann, Sally  
Vation, Carry On, Ma Lady, Sophy Stray, Una  
Viling, Bet Rayer, Vic Timise, Fan Tastical, &c.

A TELL-TALE.—What did William Tell's son  
say of his parent after the apple was shot off his  
head? "Father," said he (probably), "I have  
had an arrow escape." This, however, is only  
suppository, because what Tell junior really said  
to Tell senior on that occasion can never be told.  
Mrs. Partington is of the opinion that when old  
Tell asked the "brave Swiss boy" whether he  
should shoot, the youthful hero emphatically re-  
plied, "Du Tell!"

LADY—spoke to the butler to be saving of an  
excellent cask of small beer, and asked him how it  
might be best preserved. "I know no method so  
effectual, my lady," replied the butler, "as placing  
a barrel of good ale by it."

A SCHOOL-MISTRESS, while taking down the  
names and age of her pupils, and the names of  
their parents, at the beginning of the term, asked  
one little fellow: "What's your father's name?"  
"Oh, you needn't take down his name, he's too  
old to go to school to a woman," was the innocent  
reply.

"MACDUFF! what a singular appellation for a  
hen. Pray, madam, why did you give her that  
name?" "Because I wanted her to 'lay on.'"  
Of course the language of the grave is dead  
silence.

CASTLES in the air have for their timbers  
moonbeams.

It is said that the "census embraces seventeen  
million women." Who wouldn't be census?

THE "sugar wedding," thirty days after  
marriage, is the latest fashion.

THE REAL CHAMPIONS OF THE RING.—  
Mothers with daughters to marry.

WHY is love like a canal boat?—Because it is  
an internal transport.

WHAT is the military definition of a kiss?—  
Report at head-quarters.

WHAT class of women are most apt to give  
tone to society?—The belles.

WHY is the letter D like a squalling child?—  
Because it makes me mad.

"I LOVE thee still," as the quiet husband said  
to the chattering wife.

THE clergyman in a certain town having  
published the bans of matrimony between two  
persons, was followed by the clerk's reading these  
words:—"Mistaken souls who dream of heaven."

A WRITER says a young girl is a fishing pole,  
the eyes being the hook, the smile the bait, the  
lover the gudgeon, the marriage the batter in  
which he is fried.

A LADY having accidentally broken a smelling  
bottle, her husband, who was very potent, said  
to her: "I declare, my dear, everything that  
belongs to you is more or less broken." "True,"  
replied the lady, "for even you are a little  
cracked!"

## THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

EIGHT PAGES—FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.

## REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER

PRICE ONE PENNY.

This is the cheapest and largest weekly newspaper  
issued from the press: it contains eight pages, or forty-  
eight columns. As a family newspaper and an organ  
of general intelligence it stands unrivalled; while its  
enormous circulation denotes it as an excellent medium  
for advertisements. Persons intending to emigrate  
should read the Emigration and Colonial Intelligence  
in REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER. For intelligence connected  
with the drama, markets, sporting, police, continental  
and colonial matters, and the current literature of the  
day, accidents, inquiries, &c., this newspaper is un-  
rivalled. There are FOUR EDITIONS issued weekly: the  
FIRST in time for Thursday evening's mail, for abroad;  
the SECOND at Four o'clock on Friday morning for  
Scotland and Ireland; the THIRD at Four o'clock  
on Saturday morning for the country; and the FOURTH  
at Four o'clock on Sunday morning, for London. Each  
Edition contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the  
hour of going to press. Quarterly subscriptions, 2s. 6d.  
post-free, can be forwarded either by Post-Office Order  
(payable at the Strand office), or in postage-stamps.  
Send two postage stamps to the publisher, and  
receive a number as a specimen.

## RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen  
to be the most effective invention in the curative  
treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, a  
hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage  
being worn round the body, while the requisite  
resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD  
and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and  
closeness, that it cannot be detected, and may be worn  
during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and  
the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) for "winded by post,  
on the circumference of the body, two inches below  
the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,  
MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s., 6d., and 31s. 6d.  
Postage, 1s.

"Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.  
Postage, 1s. 8d.

"An Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.  
Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN  
WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS,

&c., for Varicose Veins, and all cases of Weakness  
and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous,  
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like  
an ordinary stocking. Price from 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s.  
to 16s. each. Postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly,  
London.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are unmistakably  
useful in countering the ill effects of luxurious  
living. They purify the blood, cleanse the stomach,  
moderately stimulate the kidneys, and act as mild  
laxatives. Without some such correctives as Hol-  
loway's Pills the festivity of a day debars further enjoy-  
ment of a whole week.

## ARNOLD AND SONS' IMPERCEPTIBLE TRUSSES.

Acknowledged to be the Lightest, most Comfortable,  
and Effective Truss ever invented.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS,**  
&c., for Varicose Veins and Weakness, manufac-  
tured of very superior indiarubber to those generally  
made, consequently will be found to retain their elas-  
ticity a much longer period.

**ABDOMINAL BELTS,** Railway Conveniences,  
Crutches, Artificial Legs, Arms, Hands, &c., and  
every description of Surgical Appliance for the cure of  
Deformities.

Manufactured by  
**ARNOLD AND SONS,**  
Surgical Instrument Makers to St. Bartholomew's  
Hospital.

35 and 36, WEST SMITHFIELD, London.  
N.B.—Directions for measurements and prices for  
warded. An experienced female to attend ladies.

## MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM,

THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT.

Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which  
modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the  
Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not  
one, the properties of which entitle it to such univer-  
sal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medi-  
cated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as  
well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful,  
as scarcely to be described within the limits of an  
advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in  
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO,  
STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE  
CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOULOUREUX, or any  
disease arising from Colds, &c., its efficacy is at once  
removing these diseases, and even in the chronic and  
more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, it is truly  
astounding, and must be seen to be believed. It is  
equally eradicator of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS  
SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing  
regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature  
to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called  
perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more parti-  
cularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation  
rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that  
tone and vigour to the whole system without which life  
can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS,  
CORN, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS,  
&c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for  
the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES,  
PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous  
eruptions incidental to children and young people  
(used in solution), its properties cannot be over-esti-  
mated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of  
families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who,  
by its habitual and judicious use upon those under  
their care, will prevent many of those diseases which  
become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were,  
into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary.  
For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath  
it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury  
being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thor-  
oughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from  
our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become  
stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids  
before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of  
diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which  
mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause  
alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or  
gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown  
back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is  
the air which has been once ejected from the lungs,  
which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and  
again without becoming destructive to health, and  
very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must  
be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to  
dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unques-  
tionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss  
of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness,  
faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or  
pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated,  
which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly,  
if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the  
state of the skin. And here it should be remarked,  
how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that  
when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath,  
that everything necessary has been done—the fact  
being, that water will have little or no effect in dis-  
solving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or  
obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended  
that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or  
at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable  
persons are now using their endeavours to make its  
wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely  
to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest  
and most innocent, at the same time the most effica-  
cious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly  
becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the  
public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree  
partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called,  
nor of those greasy applications known as OINT-  
MENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to  
every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as  
delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

As many of the Diseases are much aided by the  
terangement of the Digestive Organs, great additional  
benefit would be derived from taking the Pills described  
below, and which are therefore recommended.

## SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR

J. STAPLES, Successor to

**MEASAM & CO.,**  
13, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C.

(Removed from 238, Strand, and Bedford Street,  
Covent Garden).

By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in  
Pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family  
Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each. The 22s. Family Jar  
are sent free to all parts of the kingdom. The 2s. 6d.  
Pot contains three; the 4s. 6d., six; the 11s.,  
twelve; and the 22s. thirty-four of the 1s. 1d. Pots.  
Should the Cream become Dry or Hard, Soften with a  
little Water, it will have lost none of its effects.

## MEASAM'S

HEALTH RESTORATIVE & REGULATING PILLS

UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICINE.

Every Head of a Family or School must be aware  
how advantageous it is to be provided with, or to have  
in their possession, a remedy, or a cheap, ready, and  
certain means of cure for nearly every case of illness,  
so which all, rich and poor, old and young, are hourly  
subjected,—brought on sometimes by the changes of  
the weather, the food we eat, the drink we take,  
troubles, fear, or anxiety,—either of which, separately  
or combined, cause a general derangement of the  
Digestive Organs and other functions of the human  
body; thus producing disease and complaints of every  
kind, which, being neglected in their early stages,  
progress and proceed until the complaint or disease  
assume or partake of such a serious character that  
they become very difficult, and in many cases  
past a cure—in fact, in many of them ending in death:  
whereas, by an early application of a simple and inex-  
pensive remedy, the disorder might be stopped in its  
early stages, and the cause of the complaint be entirely  
removed or cured, agreeably to the old adage, "A  
STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

The virtues of which have long been known as a  
certain preventative and cure for maladies and com-  
plaints named as follows:—

These Pills are entirely free from Mercury or any  
other mineral matter, and are purely Vegetable in  
their composition. Being prepared under the sanction  
of the highest Medical authority of the land, they are  
safely and most strongly recommended to all persons  
suffering from—

Asthma, Ague, Bowel Complaints, Bilious Com-  
plaints, Blisters on the Skin, Constipation of the  
Bowels, Consumption, Colds, Dropsy, Debility,  
Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers, Fits, Female Complaints  
of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Inflammation, Indigestion,  
Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Lum-  
bago, Nervous Complaints, Piles, Retention of Urine,  
Rheumatism, Stone or Gravel, Scrofula or Evil, Sore  
Throat, Tumours, Tic Douloureux, Ulcers, Worms,  
Weakness from any cause, &c., &c., who will find  
great Benefit before they have used a single Box.  
Emigrants, Sailors, Soldiers, or persons travelling  
will do wisely in providing themselves with a Stock  
for no person should be without them, as they are  
good for any climate.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, J. STAPLES,  
Successor to

**MEASAM & CO.,**

13, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in  
Boxes, with Full Direct ones, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and  
4s. 6d.; also in Family Boxes at 11s. and 22s. each.  
The 2s. 6d. Box contains three, the 4s. 6d. contain  
six 1s. 1d., the 11s. sixteen 1s. 1d. boxes, and so  
on in proportion to the larger sizes.

Also by BARCLAY, EDWARDS, SUTTON, NEWBERRY  
BUTLER, SANGER, DISTRICTS, and HANNA, Lon-  
don; BOLTON and BLANCHARD, York; CROOKELL,  
York; CAMPBELL and TAYLOR, Glasgow; Evans,  
Exeter; GAMES and HUNT, Yeovil; RAINES and Co.,  
Edinburgh, Liverpool, and York; and Retail by all  
Medicine Vendors in Town or Country, with full  
directions.

## B O W B E L L S.

THE FAVOURITE MAGAZINE.

Now ready, price 7d., Part LIX. for JULY,  
Containing Five Numbers, and  
A COLOURED STEEL ENGRAVING OF THE  
FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH, DRAWN AND  
COLOURED BY HAND, IN PARIS.

## GENERAL CONTENTS:—

1. A DARK HOUR. By the Author of "The Moor-  
land Tower," &c. With Five Illustrations by F.  
Gilbert.
2. THE BRETHREN OF THE BLACK MILL.  
By Xavier de Montepin. With Five Illustrations  
by Louis Huard.
3. A FAMILY HISTORY. By the Author of "The  
Humming Bird," &c. With Five Illustrations by  
Adelaide Claxton.
- No. V (Chapters I and II) of the new and  
Original series of
4. TERRIBLE TALES: PLOOS VAN DORN: or,  
The Painter who Despised Pots and Pans. By George  
Augustus Sala. Illustrated by H. Huttula.
5. The New and Original Series of RHINE LE-  
GENDS—The Legend of Ems, entitled, THE  
HUNTED BEAR. By G. R. Robertson. Illustrated  
by W. H. Prior.
6. THE ARROW OF PEN-LEA. By George Man-  
ville Fenn. Illustrated.
7. FINE ART ILLUSTRATIONS.  
Queen Mab; or, The Dream of Ianthe. The Piffa-  
rari. Prospero and Miranda. Gallantry.
8. ESSAYS.  
Advice to Youth. Good and Bad Thoughts. Deaf-  
ness. Columbus. Human Destiny. Marriage, as a  
Study. Knaves and Fools. Only a Trifle. Opium-  
Eating.
9. POETRY.  
The Past and the Present. The Grave in the Far  
West. Loss of the First-Born. I am Loved. A Lay  
of Love.
10. MUSIC.  
"Le Zephyr." O Wert Thou in the Canld Blast (by  
Mendelssohn). 'Tis but a Little Faded Flower. Air  
de Ballet. Love me Little, Love me Long (by G. A.  
Macfarren).
11. GENERAL LITERATURE.  
Evergreens. Springs and Rivers. Instinct With-  
out Brains. The Conscience. Shaking Hands. Wastd  
Lives. "I Can't" and "I'll Try." Antiquity of  
Banking. British Surnames. The Mechanism of  
Man. The Vital Principle. Romans and Cartha-  
ginians. Highland Plaid. The Hand. Song of the  
Lark. A Mechanical Whale.
12. PICTORIAL MEMORIES OF SHAKESPEARE.  
Silvia. With a Portrait, by W. G. Standfast.
13. ADVENTURES, &c.  
A Woman's Bravery. The Sphinx. Running the  
Gauntlet. Tholoca, the Indian Girl. My Native Spy.  
A Visit to Newstead Abbey. A Monster. An Iron  
Mountain. A Crocodile story. The Petrified Man.  
The Black Hole at Calcutta. Memphis. Origin of the  
Rattlesnake. Entombed Alive. Evasions of the Law.
14. LIVES OF BRITISH QUEENS.  
Queen Mary. With Portrait, by W. G. Standfast.
15. COMPLETE TALES.  
The Ocean Bride. The Mysterious Robberies. The  
Second Wife. A Nurse's Story. Saved. The Little  
sawyard. The Engagement Ring. Ellie's Sacrifice.  
The Young Seamstress. The Mischief Maker. Little  
Eloel's Work. Sooty Elliott's Pride. The Young  
Schoolmistress. The Haunted House. Richard Rock's  
Visitor. The Love of Noel Vane.
16. MEMOIR AND PORTRAIT of the Right Hon.  
Thomas O'Hagan. By T. H. Wilson.
17. THE LADIES' PAGES. BY MADAME ELISE.  
The Land of the Past. An Old Maid's Views. The  
Judgment of Women. The Most Beautiful Hand.  
W. rth Wining. Something About a Home. A  
Sister's Influence. To Mothers. Edith's Choice. My  
Garden. Woman, Husband and Wives. Baby  
Habits. Writing Under Difficulties. The Influen-  
za of Dress. The Work-Table, with Numerous Designs.  
The Rosette. Antimacassar. Fecallip. Edging in  
Tatting. The Louise Bonnet. Coiffure Marie. Quilt  
in Netting and Darning. Corner for a Handkerchief.  
The Beatrix Purse. Letter in Lace. Initials in Em-  
broidery. Letters in Lace and Embroidery. The  
Opera Cap. Design for Drawing-room Curtains.  
Edging for Children's Garments. Crochet Escallop  
Edging. Fichu with Revers. Design for a Fender  
Stool. Fichu Lenore. Design for Sofa Pillows. Small  
Round Table Cover. Initials. Design in Embroidery.  
Letters in Embroidery. Vandyke Invention. Escallop  
Edging. Egyptian Lace Edging. Initials. Letters  
in Embroidery. Lady's Slipper. Fashions for July.  
Explanation of Fashion Plate.
18. OUR OWN SPHINX. BY G. F. PARSON. Illus-  
trated by W. GRAY.  
Consisting of Charades, Rebuses, Conundrums,  
Enigmas, Arithmetical Questions, Acrostics, Arth-  
rograms, Decapitations, Historical Mental Pictures,  
Square Words, &c.

VARIETIES. SAYINGS AND DOINGS. HOUSEHOLD RE-  
CIPES. NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Price 7d., post, 10d.

London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand.



## LONDON and SUBURBAN MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

ENROLLED IN 1855, PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SHARES, £25 each, may be paid in one sum, or by Monthly Subscription of 5s. per share.  
INVESTING MEMBERS receive 5 per cent. interest and Share of Surplus Profits.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE without Premium or deduction for any term of years.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Secretary.

Offices—107A, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.

## TO ALL IN DEBT OR DIFFICULTIES.

The publicity of the "Gazette," and how to avoid it, is the leading consideration now in the minds of hundreds of struggling men, who are not aware that they can be at once relieved from any pecuniary embarrassment, with protection for person and property, without the publicity so much dreaded by honest, but unfortunate, persons. Bankruptcy and other cases and composition deeds conducted on moderate terms. Charges payable by instalments.—Mr. WM. HICKS, Solicitor, 67, Strand, W.C., between 10 and 5.

**NEXT OF KIN** (New Edition, just published).—A Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 18,000 names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1760 to 1868, sent post-free for 30 stamps.—Address, Mr. COLLIER, 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

**MONEY** promptly ADVANCED ON Personal or any available Security, without the expense of Life Assurance. Furniture without removal Dock Warrants, Leases, &c. A moderate interest, payable by instalments. No preliminary fees. REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited), 5, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and at 14, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, W.C. Hours nine to six. Sums discounted. Forms free.—P. J. HARVEY, Secretary.

**GOLD PENCIL-CASE** for 2s., richly engraved, with handsome seal top, reserve of leads, ring and slide, for chain, or shank up for pocket. Warranted Real Gold. In box, free and safe per post, 26 stamps; ditto, in crust with Turquoise, 38 stamps. T. A. JONES, Jeweller 352, Essex-road, Islington, N.

**SILVER WATCH** for 21s., with Written Guarantee for Twelve months. Enamel dial, sunk seconds, jewelled in four holes, engine-turned cases. In box, free and safe by registered post, 22s. Superior Finished ditto, 26s. Ladies' Elegant Gold Watch, 51s.—T. A. JONES, Jeweller, 352, Essex-road, Islington, N.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION**, 166, City-road, E.C., and 48, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W., London, is now Open, for the purpose of thoroughly teaching young Ladies and Gentlemen, in separate offices, the practical working of the Electric Telegraph systems as they at present exist, whereby they will become eligible for Governmental or Commercial Telegraphic appointments at home and abroad. For terms and full prospectus apply to T. EVANS LUNDY, Secretary and Manager.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY & COGNAC BRANDY.**—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns of England, or wholesale at 3, Great Windmill Street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**TO SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.**—Messrs. W. F. THOMAS & Co., beg to acquaint the Public they have now perfected a New Patent Sewing Machine, with which waxed thread may be used with facility, the stitch produced being alike on both sides, and as strong and durable as any hand-work. 1, Cheapside, E.C.; Regent-street, Oxford-street, London, W.; and Union-passage, New-street, Birmingham.

## BREAKFAST.

### EPPE'S COCOA, GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

Only in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.  
SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.  
Prepared by JAS. EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUS-TACHES.**—Hundreds can now testify to the wonderful success of  
**FOX'S NOTED FORMULA,** which guarantees whiskers, &c., to grow heavily in six weeks on the smoothest face without injuring the skin, and a sure remedy for baldness. 13 stamps.  
Mr. J. FOX, Chemist, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

**WHIGHT & MANN'S SEWING MACHINES,** ARE UNEQUALLED FOR FAMILY USE.

**THE ALBERTA LOCK-STITCH.** With Bronze Stand, 6s. 6d. Guineas. Plain Stand, 6 Guineas.

**THE EXCELSIOR DOUBLE-LOCK STITCH.** Price, with Stand, from 6 Guineas. Lists free.

## HAND MACHINES.

The American, 42s.  
The Princess of Wales Lock Stitch, 75s.  
The Princess' ditto 4 guineas.

143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.  
MANUFACTORY: GIPPING WORKS, IPWICH.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,** in use the last 68 years for INDIGESTION.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS** in use the last 68 years for BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS** in use the last 68 years for LIVER COMPLAINTS.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS** THE SAFEST FAMILY REMEDY.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**ABOLITION OF THE DUTY ON FIRE INSURANCES.**  
The Directors of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY beg to intimate that no Duty will be chargeable on any Insurances effected on and after this date.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:  
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL,  
AND  
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

**CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

INCREASED SHARE OF LIFE PROFITS.

ALL NEW INSURANCES, with Participation, now EFFECTED, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution Passed at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

JOHN H. McLAREN, Manager.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

June 24th, 1869.

## DO YOU VALUE YOUR HEALTH?

Wealth without Health is of little Worth!

If you wish to obtain Health, and to keep it, use

## BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL, As prepared for his celebrated CHARCOAL BISCUITS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY.

ON THE VALUE OF VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

Vegetable Charcoal has been long recognised by surgeons, on account of its invaluable properties as an external application, but it is only recently that its valuable character when taken internally as an absorbent and neutraliser of acidity, impure gases, and other ailments of the stomach, has become generally known and used as a valuable medicine for persons subject to Indigestion, Scorbatic Eruptions, Heartburn, Bile, Acidity, Gout, and Children suffering from Worms.

Sold in bottles, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.

46, GOODGE STREET, W., and 168, REGENT STREET, W.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—J. BEDFORD & Co., late WILCOCKSON.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—A Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue, gratis.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—BERLIN WOOL cheaper than any other House in London.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—FINGERING YARNS and FLEECE cheaper than any other House in London.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—WORKED SLIPPERS, in greater variety and cheaper than any other House in London.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—SMOKING CAPS, in greater variety and cheaper than any other House in London.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—All kinds of NEEDLEWORK in greater variety and cheaper than any other House in London.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—Ladies' Own Materials traced for Braiding or Embroidery, cheaper and quicker than any other House in London.

46, GOODGE STREET, W.—Traced and Stamped Frocks, Pelisses, Edgings, &c. The Trade Supplied. Note the number (46).

46, GOODGE STREET, W., and 168, REGENT STREET, W.

Just published, price 1s., sent free by post for 12 stamps,

## THE PRACTICAL POINT-LACE BOOK.

CONTAINING

Eight Superb Designs, with Engravings of all the Point-Lace Stitches, and clear and simple instructions for working them.

"The best book on Point-Lace work ever published."

London: J. BEDFORD AND CO., 46, Goodge-street, and 168, Regent-street, W.

At all Fancy Repositories and Booksellers.

**PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES LENT ON HIRE** From 12s. per Month, Sent Free.  
**OR THREE YEARS' PURCHASE** Two to Five Guineas per Quarter.  
The largest assortment in London of every description and price.

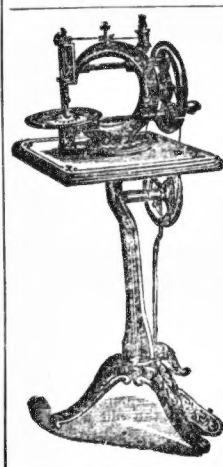
For SALE, HIRE, EXCHANGE, or EXPORT.

\* New Grand Pianofortes Lent on Hire for Concerts, Institutions, and Public Dinners.

CITY OF LONDON PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY,  
PEACHEY,  
72 and 73, BISHOPS-GATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

**SECOND HAND HARMONIUMS,** By Alexandre, nearly, if not quite, as good as New. A Large Stock lately Returned from Hire.

METZLER AND CO., GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.



The "LITTLE WANNER" (on Stand), price £5 5 0

**UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.**

The WANNER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, at the late trial of Sewing Machines in America, received the three highest prizes for their Lock-stitch Machines.

The Giant Wanner (manufacturing) £10 10 0

The Medium Wanner 10 0 0

The Family Wanner (for domestic use) 9 0 0

The Little Wanner (hand machine) 4 4 0

The Little Wanner (for hand or foot) 5 5 0

THE WANNER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 4, Gt. Portland-street, Lists free.

**LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE** is most important in the restoration of health, and cures Headache, Giddiness, Sea or Bilious Sickness, is very effective in Eruptive or Skin Affections, forming with water a most invigorating saline draught.  
Sold by Chemists, and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn-hill, London.

**BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.**  
BOILED WITH MILK FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

**BEST QUALITY,**

PACKETS, 2d., 4d., and 8d.

**SECOND QUALITY,**

PACKETS, 1d., 3d., and 6d.

**CAUTION! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.**

To obtain extra profit by the sale, cheap qualities that counterfeit the appearance of

**BROWN AND POLSON'S**

are sometimes substituted.

"Superior to any other book of the kind yet published."—Review.

**HEMYS' PIANOFORTE TUTOR**, post free, 34 stamps.

This popular work illustrates the elements of music; gives a new and simple way of learning to count time; explains clearly the various difficulties, step by step; and is, in fact, the only Tutor published that is really of use to a beginner without a master. It contains a very large selection of Exercises, scales, Preludes, Operatic, National and Popular Melodies, progressively arranged.

**ENGEL'S HARMONIUM TUTOR**, post free, 34 stamps.  
The most comprehensive work yet published for the Harmonium.

**FIFTY MELODIES FOR THE HARMONIUM**, post free, 18 stamps.  
The most popular and modern subjects, including many valuable copyrights.

**FIFTY MELODIES FOR THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA**, post free, 18 stamps.  
The newest and most popular melodies.

**"EXETER HALL."** A Magazine of Sacred Music. Published on the first of every month. Post free, 14 stamps.

**ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED SIX GUINEA HARMONIUM.** The best cheap instrument made; superior case; good keys, &c.  
METZLER & Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London W.

Post free for 2s. 10d.

**JOHNSON'S LIVES OF HIGHWAYMEN.**—Full accounts of the Lives and Adventures of the most noted Highwaymen, Pirates, House-breakers, Street Robbers, &c., &c.

"The exciting narrative, the curious biography, the graphic description contained in these pages have for many years engaged the attention of the youth and the philosopher."

Elegantly bound in cloth with full gilt sides and back 500 pages.

H. Williams, 31, Booksellers-row, Strand, W.C.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR THE COUNTRY.

Post free 13 stamps.

**OUR DOMESTIC PETS.**—How to Rear and Manage them Profitably. The Breeding and Keeping of Rabbits. The Dove Cot and how to keep and tend it. The different Breeds, &c., &c. Bees, and Bee keeping. Silk, and Silk Worms. Birds, and Birds Nesting, &c., &c.

H. Williams, 31, Booksellers-row, Strand, W.C.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

320 pages, sep. 8vo. fancy boards, price 2s., by post 2s. 4d.

**CONVENT LIFE**, or, Ten Years in an English Nunnery.

The recent disclosures in the Great Convent Trial reveal only a very small part of the indignities, cruelties, and oppressions of Convent Life. Every intending Postulant, and every lover of Protestant liberty, should read this life-like narrative.

London: E. Griffiths, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

And all booksellers and Railway Stations.

STRANGE! TERRIBLE!! BUT TRUE!!!

Now ready, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 10d.

**THE NEW MYSTERIES OF LONDON.** In this exciting and remarkable Novel it has been the writer's painful task to expose, in all their revolting horrors, the licentious orgies of Priests and Nuns, but yet gives only a faint picture of the brutalities practised in a London Nunnery.

London: E. Griffiths, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

And all booksellers and Railway Stations.

**DICK'S BYRON LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS**

with Life and Portrait, and Sixteen Illustrations, uniform with

**DICK'S SHAKESPEARE**

SEVENPENCE: post free, 3s. extra

\* May be had, beautifully bound, 1s. 2d.

Cases to bind the above, price Sixpence each.

London: J. DICKS, 318, Strand. All booksellers.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—For Consumption, Bronchial Affections.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—For Debility.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—Pale Newfoundland.

Testimonials as to its purity and genuineness have been received from the following eminent physicians:—

Professor TAYLOR, M.D., &c., &c.

Dr. SCOTT, M.D., L.R.C.P., F.L.S., &c.

Dr. EDWIN PAYNE, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c.

Just imported by

KEATING & Co., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

In Imperial half pints 1s. 6d., pints 2s. 9d., quarts 5s., five pints 11s.

**COUGHS, ASTHMA, and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION** are effectually cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

August 23, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—Having tried your Cough Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections; so good a medicine ought to be known to be appreciated. I have prescribed it largely with the best results.

W. B. G.

Apothecary H.M. Indian Medical Service.

To Mr. Thomas Keating.

Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d.; Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

**MANN'S CASTOR OIL PILLS,**

1 grain each, 3 equal to 1 oz. of the oil. Most agreeable form for taking this excellent medicine. Certificate of purity by Dr. Stedman with each box. 7d.

or 13d., of Chemists. Post free 8 or 14 stamps.—T. Mann, Stockbridge, Hants.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

**BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the stomach and Bowels,** are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, **FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.** It unites the recommendation of a mild aperient with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. Sold by all medicine vendors. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. per box.

Printed for the Proprietor, by JUDAH GLASS, Printer, Works, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctor's Commons; and Published for the Proprietor by E. GRIFFITHS, at the Office 13, Catherine-street, Strand.—Satur day, July 10, 1869.